The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
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HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III, NO 103 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 3,1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
May 8th "	Salsette	6300	Morea	11000
15th "	Caledonia	8000	—	—
22nd "	Salsette	6000	Malola	12500
29th "	Kashmir	9000	—	—
5th June	Mooltan	10000	—	—
12th "	Arabia	8000	—	—
19th "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	—	—
3rd July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
10th "	Kalyan	9000	—	—
17th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
24th "	Cale onia	8000	—	—
31st "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Kiyo Maru	T Sasaki	8801	23rd April	6th May
Tosan Maru	T Yokamoto	8207	2nd May	14th May
Kashgar Maru	K Nakano	3866	10th May	28th May
Jinsen Maru	K Kurodzumi	6000	17th May	29th May
	T. Te		30th May	11th June

For Freight apply to—

S. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN- KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

LATEST PAINLESS METHODS IN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

DR. CARR, D. D. S.,

DENTAL SURGEON.

Opposite Clock Tower,
107, Esplanade Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Late authorised Dental Surgeon to His Majesty's forces, and India's Leading Exponent of English and American Painless Destistry.

Dr. Carr is the only Dentist in Bombay who absolutely Guarantees his Painless Methods for all Dental Operations.

(By his Celebrated Local Anaesthetic) From one to twenty Teeth may be Extracted at a single setting (without the slightest pain).

(Also by Gas, Ether and Chlotoform).

Perfect fitting artificial teeth (5 years guarantee).

(Badly fitting teeth made by other Dentists re-made).

Teeth without Plates: Gold Crown and Bridge work (a Speciality).

Permanent Fillings. (with Gold Amalgam and Porcelain. Latest successful treatment of Pyorrhoea and diseases by the mouth).

Hours: 9 to 7 p.m. Sunday 10 to 12 noon

VERY MODERATE FEES.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona	7474	22nd May	—
City of Calcutta	7686	—	22nd May
City of Sparta	5415	—	12th June
City of Birmingham	7497	12th June	—
City of Lahore	6947	16th June	—

FARES,	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
Marseilles	Rs. 578	Rs. 891	Rs. 429	Rs. 649
Londonvia Marseilles	652	1,091	499	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD., Agents.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager

Post Box No. 267
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu
Madras	Malacca	Hoilo
Rangoon	Kwala-Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Hongkong
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Rangkok	Shanghai
Delhi	Batavia	Tientsin
Penang	Sourabaya	Tsingtau
Puket	Saigon	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 34.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
"LINGA,"	2,125	Monday, 3rd May	11 a.m.	‡ P.B., D. & C.M.
"LHASA,"	2,184,	Friday 7th May		†Direct.

‡ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.
†On arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Passengers only)

T. S. "LHASA," 2,184 tons after arrival of the English Mail steamer on Friday, 7th May, connecting at Karachi with S. S. "DUMRA" for Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "VITA," 4,691 tons, on Thursday, 6th May calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413, tons, on or about 13th May, via Porebunder calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

3rd May, 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15th MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs. 13,14,275
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager

You can stop that cough with Zymole Trokeys. They give universal satisfaction in all cases of tight, husky throat and difficult breathing 13

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£3,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	1,175,000

Head Office,
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box [illegible]

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 17th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	—	2nd June 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	637
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	658	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	941	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and exprienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and [illegible] trio-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to [illegible]erstaying their leave by reason of delay in [illegible]ival of steamers provided it is timed to [illegible] within the period of their leave.

The advertised [illegible] to Europe includes free passage [illegible] Co [illegible]mer between Karachi [illegible]nbay

Through [illegible]kets to [illegible]er Anchor, Cunard [illegible] Passenger Service

For [illegible]y further [illegible]rmation regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

SCOTLAND

B. O C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.

THE

ENGLISH PIANO

FOR

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/. Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

B. AITK[illegible]
Secretary and [illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

C. C. EDUCATION "N" Poona City long-standing School, teaches by correspondence, Accountancy, Shorthand. Fees moderate. Easy instalments. Apply for particulars. 501

CHEERA BAZAR TUITON CLASS prepares students for BOOK-KEEPING and ACCOUNTANCY. Moderate rates. Coaching of students at their homes undertaken. Apply 130 Chundunwadi Bombay. 182

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5819

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2464

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Class, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 564

WANTED.

WANTED by Christian trained Matriculated Lady, pupils for Urdu and English. Formerly translator to the Begum of Bhopal. Apply. E. D. COOPER, Chemist, Grant Road. 575

WANTED by the Poona City Municipality, one SANITARY INSPECTOR, holding certificate of Sanitary Surveyors' class of Bombay, on a salary of Rs. 50 Rs. 10 allowance p.m.

The applicants should send in their applications stating their age and with copies of testimonials if any so as to reach the undersigned before 15th May 1915.

K. P. PARNJPYE,
Chief Officer, P. C. M.
City Municipal Office,
Poona, 29th April, 1915. 558

WANTED—A HIGHLY qualified Medical Man for the post of Chief Medical Officer, Patiala State.

Pay from Rs. 1,000 p.m. according to qualifications. Further particulars can be ascertained on application.

None need apply who does not hold a degree from a University in Great Britain and has considerable experience. No application will be entertained after 31st May 1915.

Apply stating age and qualifications to the JUDICIAL SECRETARY to H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, Patiala. 130

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT for the All India Mohamedan Educational Conference. Besides good character and sound health, good knowledge of English and Urdu, experience of office work, power of superintendence, and habits of energetic discharge of duties are necessary qualifications. At present the sanctioned salary is Rs. 200 a month and the starting pay will be Rs. 125 a month with an annual increment of Rs. 25 for the first three years. But the amount of the starting pay may be modified to suit any special case.

All applications may be sent to—
The HONORARY JOINT SECRETARY,
All India Mohamedan Educational Conference.
129 Aligarh U. P.

WANTED CHIEF OFFICER & ENGINEER for Sukkur Municipality, Sind. Pay Rs. 400—40—600 plus Rs. 25 horse allowance, yearly increment being subject to the approval of the Municipality. Applicants holding diploma in Civil Engineering and having experience in Water Works, Drainage, Town-Planning Road laking, etc., should apply with attested copies of testimonials and particulars of Educational qualifications, previous employments, age, and nationality to THE PRESIDENT, Municipality, Sukkur, Sind, on or before the 7th May, 1915. The selected candidate will be on 12 months' probation, during which period he must learn Sindhi. He will be required to join within 15 days after appointment and to furnish a personal security for Rs. 5,000. The appointment will be terminable with three months' notice or pay in lieu on either side. 186

WANTED—ONE retired Tahsildar on Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200. Apply with copies of testimonials to MAHKAMA KHAS, Shahpura, Rajputana. 179

WANTED a YOUNG PARSEE DOCTOR for up-country. Apply to Box No. 321, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 521

MADRASEE AYAH seeks employment with lady. Good Testimonials. Previous experience. Apply "G. D.", Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 190

WANTED smart young PARSI GRADUATE by Mercantile Firm, Accountancy certificated preferred. Apply to Box No. 319, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 513

WANTED an EXPERIENCED STOREKEEPER for an upcountry mill. Apply Messrs. TRICUMJI WADIA & Co., Canada Buildings, Home Street, Fort, with testimonials of previous experience. 576

WANTED a small FURNISHED HOUSE, in Lanoulie or Khandalla from the 1st or 15th May. Apply stating full particulars to "C. K. D." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 192

WANTED—An EXPERIENCED CINEMA PROJECTION OPERATOR. An East Indian will be preferred. Apply stating grade and with copies of certificates to No. 328, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 551

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply good outside board, 1st class cook 2 meals Rs. 50 p.m., for 2 Rs. 90. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A PIANIST, able to compose music to play with a Theatre Orchestra. An Anglo-Indian will be preferred. Apply stating the grade and with copies of certificates to No. 327, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 550

WANTED immediately an experienced BANDMASTER. Free quarters offered and pay Rs. 200—250 per month. Apply with testimonials BAND PRESIDENT, 123rd Outram's Rifles, Shillong, Assam. 184

WANTED AT ONCE—Four 1st class certificated ENGINE DRIVERS, of sea going vessels, for service on the R.I.M. Tugs proceeding to Persian Gulf. Pay Rs. 75-5-100, with free rations. Apply in person with certificates to the Staff Officer R.I.M. Dockyard, Bombay. 548

WANTED—Really first class experienced PRESS READERS. Vacancies, on the Extra and Day Extra Establishments. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to J. J. MEIKLE, ESQ., Superintendent, Govt. Printing, India, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. 181

WANTED—Three TEMPORARY ASSISTANT ENGINEERS are required for construction work on the G. I. P. Railway. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to:—
THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
G. I. P. Railway,
183 Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

WANTED—A BAND HAVILDAR for the Q. V. O. Corps of Guides Infantry; must be of a good class and a good musician. If below the Rank of Havildar would receive early promotion if found suitable.

Apply BAND PRESIDENT Q. V. O. Corps of Guides, Mardan, N. W. F. P. 180

WANTED for Coronation Hindu School, Moradabad, Head Master (Rs. 80 to 100); one B.Sc., (Rs. 60); one B. A. (Rs. 50) from July next. Trained and experienced preferred. School will probably be raised to high school next year, Provident Fund contribution besides pay. Law students not eligible.—Apply with testimonials soon to SECRETARY or MANAGER. 182

WANTED a DRAFTSMAN, able to prepare drawings from sketches. Should know estimating and should be a neat printer. A man having experience in Railway work will be preferred. Pay Rs. 60 with prospects for a good man. Selected candidate to be taken on three month's probation. Apply to,

C. RICHARDSON,
Ag. Engineer-in-Chief,
B. B. & C. I. Railway,
185 Ajmer.

FOR SALE.

MEHTA & COMPANY, Auctioneers, unanimously admitted to be the best firm in the field. 336

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND PIANO and ORGAN. Apply DAWN PHOTO STUDIO, Gowalia Tank Road. 190

SALE—A CONSIGNMENT of Marelli Ceiling Fans for sale at reasonable price. Apply H. J. HORMASJI & SONS, Ismail Buildings, Fort. 544

FOR SALE.—Ladies and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 3, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 272

DOUGLAS MOTORCYCLE, 2¾ H.P. 1914 2-speed gear, clutch, done only 3,000 miles, excellent condition, acetylene lamp and generator, Stewart magnetic speedometer horn, several spares: cost over Rs. 1,000 owner going on leave. Including six months' full insurance, Rs. 775 or very near offer. BIGGWITHER, ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Graham's Building, Bombay. 547

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A nice looking Roan C. B. PONY (gelding) about 13 hands, 7½ years, complete with saddle and bridle, very useful for district work. Price Rs. 200 or near offer. Sold for no fault. Apply to Box No. 216, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 540

FOR SALE—20 Miles of RAILWAY TRACK 2/6" Gauge, complete with Iron Sleepers, and 2 Locomotives same gauge, 20 H.P. Six-wheel coupled, and 9 Bogie Trucks with Spring Axle Boxes and Brakes all complete.

Also 5 (five) Miles of LIGHT RAILWAY TRACK 2' gauge section 10. lbs. per yard, complete with Iron Sleepers, also 50 Tipping Wagons 2' gauge with roller bearings.

All offered owing to completion of contract. Full particulars and prices on application to Messrs. PALLONJEE EDULJEE & Son, Contractors, Khetwadi, Bombay. 514

FOR SALE.—Two MOTOR CARS, (1) Sheffield-Simplex, 45 H.P. Six Cylinder, Gear-box-less, run three thousand miles only, driven by owner, in excellent condition, price Rs. 19,500. No offers. (2) Minerva, 38 H.P. Four Cylinder, run three thousand miles only, driven by owner, best condition, price Rs. 14,500. No offers. Sold as owner wishes to leave Bombay for a long period. Apply to:—

SHANTARAM NARAYAN
DABHOLKAR,
538 Choupaty Road.

TO BE LET

MATHERAN KHAN HOTEL, room available. Apply KHAN. 570

TO BE LET.—a very convenient Bunglow at the end of the Gamdevi Road, opposite Sir D. M. Telli's Bungalow, Girgaum. M. G. D. 573

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

A ROOM TO LET in Watson's Annexe with bathroom attached. Also sitting out verandah. Electric lights. Cheap. Apply to "M. R." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 170

MAHABALESHWAR—Well furnished bungalows, including Sandhurst Castle and St. James' Cottage, To Let. Apply to:—
ADARJEE BROS.
328 House Agents.

TO LET—TWO EXCELLENT ROOMS, well furnished with bathroom and W. C. attached also E. L. and fans and private entrance. Situable for 2 bachelors or married couple. Apply to Box No. 518, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 171

TO LET—BUNGLOW with out-houses and accommodation for carriages or two motor cars. Situation most healthy. Chinchpoogli Hill, Parel Tank Road, Available from 1st June next. Monthly rent Rs. 110 and Water Tax by meter. Apply to:—
SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR,
532 Chaupati Road.

ON HIRE:—Poona to Mahableshwar. "ITALA" the best and most reliable noiseless Motor Car.
For five passengers Rs. 75.
For six passengers Rs. 90, with one hundred pounds of luggage free.
For Panchgani Rs. 10 less than above charges. Further particulars on enquiry.
Messrs. D. B. KOTWAL & SONS,
No. 2392, South Petty Staff Lines,
Camp, Poona

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited from experienced Upper and Lower subordinates for Supervisors, OVERSEERS and SUB-OVERSEERS posts in the newly formed Nasik, Surat, and Ahmedabad Sub-divisions of the Northern Sanitary District. Appointments will in the first case be temporary but selected applicants for Sub-overseers' posts will be required to produce Medical certificates of fitness and be willing to accept permanent posts.

2. Applications stating qualifications, age, previous experience with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, and salary required, will be received by the Undersigned upto May 15th.

(Sd.) J. M. MACKAY,
A. M. I. C. E.
Executive Engineer,
545 Northern Sanitary District.
Shahibag W. D. No. 9.
Ahmedabad, 23rd April, 1915.

KHATTAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 (Rupees thirty) per share for the half year ending 31st December, 1914, will be paid on application at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay on and after MONDAY, the 3rd May, 1915, between the hours of 12 and 4 p.m. (S. T.) to those shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 15th April, 1915, on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 15th April, to 1st May, 1915, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
B. L. KHOKHANI,
Secretary.
Bombay, 13th April, 1915. 367

NOTICES.

GREAT NDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAV COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ: RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, ENGINE AND BOILER AND LEAD SCRAP, BRASS BORINGS, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 26th May, 1915, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Engineer's Workshops, Byculla, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000, and a minimum of Rs. 200 only), must accompany each Tender along with a cash deposit form, which is supplied gratis on application, as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes of the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100, (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Assistant Auditor and Accountant-in-Charge, Cash Office, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the officer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 29th April, 1915. 552

NOTICE.

STANDARD COVERED GOODS WAGONS FOR THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited from firms in India, for the construction and delivery to the NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY, during the official year 1915-16 of 179 Broad Gauge Covered Goods Wagons (Standard type.)

2. The wagons must be completely constructed in the contractor's yard and delivered on rail free of all transit charges. Tenderers are required to state the place of delivery.

3. Copies of specifications, lists of materials such as wheels and axles etc., etc., which will be supplied by the Railway, forms of tender and agreement and drawings can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, North Western Railway, Lahore, on payment of Rs. 30 per set which amount will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not.

4. Tenders which must be enclosed in sealed covers should be superscribed "Tenders for North Western Railway Wagons" and addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, Simla. They will be received by him up to noon on 20th May 1915.

5. The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of tender.

(Sd.) P. C. YOUNG,
Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.
Simla, the 19th April, 1915. 468

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT JUITARA, NEAR DANDA IN THE SUB-REGISTRATION DISTRICT OF BANDRA AND ZILLA THANA.

Under instructions from the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 9th day of May, 1915, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), the following property on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Khoti Inam vacant land containing by admeasurement 7,865 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Thana under Survey No. 23, situate in the village of Tara, near Danda, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and District of Thana and bounded on the East by a public road, on the west by the Arabian Sea, on the North by the property of Mr. P. H. Pathuck and on the South by the property of J. N. Tata, Esq., together with all and singular out-houses, buildings, courts, compounds, ways, paths, passages, sewers, drains, wells, waters, water-courses, rights, privileges, easements, advantages and appurtenances, whatsoever to the said hereditaments and premises belonging or in any wise appurtaining or with the same, now or heretofore held, occupied or enjoyed or reputed to belong or be appurtenant thereto.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned at their office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

P.S.—Carriages will be available for conveying the intending purchasers to and fro at the Bandra station by the train which leaves Colaba at 3-25 p.m. (S. T.), and arriving at Bandra at 4-8 p.m. (S. T.).

The above property will be sold in three separate lots to suit the buyers and private offers will also be taken for the lots by the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1915.

Zymole Trokeys clear the throat and revive the voice—important facts for all who talk or sing. Their widespread popularity shows their value. 15

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26 BANK STREET, FORT.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT OWNERS AND CONTRACTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF 134 CASES "GONDAS" AND "EDAMS" CHEESE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of May, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Room, in Bank Street, Fort, near the Bank of Bombay, by order of the Bombay Agents to Messrs. Redgate and Co., Ltd., London, and on account and at the risk of the concerned, the following:—

Ex. S. S. "Arabia" and "Namur."

Mark 2, 3, 4, 7, cases Nos. 1/40—40 cases, each 8 bladders "Lion" brand Gondas cheese, packed in bladder.

Mark 2, 3, 4, 7, cases Nos. 41/80—40 cases, each 12 balls "Lion" brand Edams cheese, packed in tins.

Mark 7, 3, 4, 3, cases Nos. 41/64—24 cases, each 8 bladders "Lion" brand Gondas cheese, packed in bladder.

Mark J. R. and Co., R. 3475, cases Nos. 1/10—10 cases, each 12 balls "Redgate" brand Edams cheese, packed in tins.

Mark J. R. and Co., R. 3475, cases Nos. 11/30—20 cases, each 4 tins "Lion" brand Gondas cheese, packed in tins.

Will be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 9TH MAY, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

On SUNDAY, the 9th day of May, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Wode House," Middle Colaba, just opposite the Colaba Post Office, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood made to order household furniture, comprising sliding dining table, dining room chairs, handsome mirrored sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, large plate cupboard, rich glass and porcelainware, rich platedware, rich upholstered drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, handsome hall cabinets, corner cabinets, sweet-toned cottage piano, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, rich engravings, rich table ornaments, China hall cabinets, iron double and single bedsteads specially made to order carved almirahs, English and teakwood chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses, reclining sofas, easy chairs, hatstands, bead door chicks, glass door book cases, bicycles, gramophone machine with records, typewriter, handsome light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis victoria in good condition, copper and aluminium utensils, garden flower pots, etc., etc.

The property of A. Collonello, Esq., proprietor Messrs. C. C. Collonello and Sons and Co., proceeded to Italy.

Property of another gentleman:—

1 handsome C. spring rubber-tyred English brougham in good condition.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MEADOW STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors, the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of May, 1915, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned valuable landed property:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage or tenement, standing thereon, situate at Meadow Street, within the Fort, in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Meadow Street, on the East side, thereof in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 57 square yards, and one half of another square yard or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 4920, New Survey No. 2-9460, and assessed in the Books of the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 1136, Street Nos. 70-72 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the property now or late of Goolbai, widow of Jehangir Edulji, on or towards the South by the property in charge of the Armenian Church, on or towards the East by the said Meadow Street, and on or towards the West by the property now or late of Aga Zynal Abydin Shirazee. The annual quit and ground rent is Re. 1-10-11.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors, at their Office, on Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1915.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SUNDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Abdool Cadur Habulbhoy's bungalow, Lamington Road, Tardeo, near the Tardeo Bridge, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large dining table, arms and without arms chairs, large mirror back sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing rom fancy cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, clothes and gown presses, fancy teapoys, low chairs and easy chairs, bentwood chairs, brass and iron bedsteads, large wooden bedstead, table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, rugs, etc., etc., the property of R. K. Dotiwala, Esq., proceeded to Calcutta and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 3rd May, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of May, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, the following:—

Under instructions from Messrs. Rustamji and Ginwala, Attorneys for Nandramdas Mathuradas, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Tarachand Odhowdas Sadhana.

1 packet 154 topaz.
1 button pearl.
14 pearls.
1 gold pendant set with diamonds.

Property of a Hindu gentleman, consisting of—1 pair pearl bangles, 6 rings set with diamonds, ruby and emerald, 1 set links and studs set with diamond, 1 pearl nose-ring, pearl ear-studs, etc.

Balance of the stock in trade of a merchant winding up his business, consisting of Chinese porcelain garden seats blue and white and decorated in colours, three and five coloured Chinese vases, ornamented large jars, enamel coloured and blue and white flower pots, crackled vases, artistically designed pedestals and flower pots, also a lot of fancy goods consisting of oakwood jewel cases, brushes, candlesticks, cane suit cases and tiffin baskets made in Indian jails, fancy flower baskets, oak framed overmantles, framed and unframed pictures, show cases and cupboards and similar other useful and ornamental articles.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT DOCTOR STREET AND AT THE CORNER OF BAPTY ROAD OUT OF FORT BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will by order of Messrs. Jamsetjee Rustomjee and Devidas, Attorneys for the Transferees of mortgage Govindji Padamsey Ludha alias Ramjee Govindjee and Jairam Govindjee and on account and at the risk of Essufalli Jiwanjee the surviving mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Transferees of mortgage under the Indenture of mortgage dated the 29th day of November, 1913, and sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 8th day of MAY, 1915, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 167 8/9 square yards or thereabouts together with messuages, tenement, dwelling house or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the eastern side of Doctor Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1390, and New No. 8552, Old Survey No. 1039, and New Survey No. 4410, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward Nos. 7042 and 7917 and Doctor Street Nos. 227 and 231 and Bapty Road Street No. 75 and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by the sweepers passage on or towards the West by the foresaid Doctor Street on or towards the North by the Bapty Road and on or towards the South by the property of Karim Saheb Yasin Saheb and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Jiwanjee Lookmanjee and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jamsetjee Rustomjee and Devidas Attorneys for the Transferees of mortgage, at their office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1915.

MÉNESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 3rd May, 1915, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 194-196, 2, 4, 206, Case No. 304, Carnac Road.

Building Street No. 37-49, Case No. 314, Huseinkhan Khalifa Street.

Building Street Nos. 156-166, 317, 2-4, 454-458, Cases Nos. 212, 200, 163, 35 Memonwada Road.

Building Street No. 209-213, Case No. 19, Parel Road.

AUCTION SALE of Uncleared Cargo, Ex. Prize Vessls.

By order of the Aden Prize Court and in accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, as from time to time amended, under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 4th May, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 3, the following uncleared cargo of the Prize Vessels "E. F. Ferdinand" and "Lindenfels.":—

Bead ornaments, pine apple in syrup, black tea, silk brocade, Natural History specimens, lacquereдware, sterilized pure milk, 101 bags (sweeping) myroballam, linseed and teelseed, castorseed, cotton.

43 bundles Malacca cane.

A deposit of 50 per cent., will be required on the lots, being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd May 1915.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1286.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 5TH MAY AT 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th May at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at Humum Street, Fort, in the Shop close to Messrs. Duke and Sons Soda Water Factory the household teak and blackwood furniture of the concerned consisting of drawing room sofas and chairs lined rich tapestry, tiled teapoys and jardineers, corner and fancy cabinets, dining tables, revolving and arm-chairs picture easels, wall pegs and brackets, single almyras, bookstands, cushion sofas bed room sofas veranda benches, writing and wash hand tables screens, marble centre tables, folding arm easy chairs, low chairs, office chairs tapestry lined reclining sofas, hatstands, glassware and crockeryware etc.

The property is on view.

N. B.—The Vendor will not bid directly or indirectly and the goods will be sold off to the highest bidder without reserve.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES

The Best of Vaudeville and Choicest Cinema in Town.

At 6-30 TO-NIGHT At 10 p.m.
GAIETY EDWARD'S THEATRE

MISS PEGGY PARIS

The gifted Comedienne Specializing on the PIANO

THE

BIG BLUNDER

Not in pictures, but a live Musical Scena

Performed by Steve Buckingham & Co.—One long Scream from beginning to end —

OUR EXCLUSIVE PICTURES

"A SOLDIER'S DUTY"

3-Reeled Drama

MAX'S COMEDY

and

LATEST WAR GAZETTE.

Wednesday, May 5th, at 10 p.m. at EDWARDS THEATRE

Special Gala Benefit Performance
Under the Patronage of
Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon
in aid of the
Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency, of the War Relief Fund:

NAVAL BRANCH.
Plan at ROSE & CO.

BALLIWALA'S GRAND THEATRE

BOMBAY.

MISS GAUHAR JAN

OF CALCUTTA

Will give a CONCERT on

Tuesday 4th May 1915

at 9-30 p. m.

including a Series of

REAL & AUTHENTIC

ORIENTAL DANCES

Reserved Seats Rs. 5 & Rs. 3.
Unreserved Rs. 2 & Re. 1.

Bookings and Tickets at the Theatre.

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

'Phone | LOHAR CHAWL PRINCESS STREET | 1882

TO-NIGHT

SOCIETY AND ITS SINS

A Dramatic Presentation of Society Life, abounding in Powerful Situations.

A Masterpiece in Acting Staging. & Photography.

A Superb Society Drama in three parts.

THE SKATING RINK.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

The Rink will be kept open on the following days during the hot Season.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, Evening Sessions 6 to 8, with Band.

Sunday Morning Sessions as usual.

Splitting headache, can't think, can't see, nervous all day? Stearns' Headache Cure gives almost instant relief. C. 16

AMUSEMENTS.

NOTICE TO THE ARTISTES.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

THE DEDICATION TO

ART, SCIENCE, MUSIC

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

VACANT DATES EARLY JUNE.

Artistes and companies will bear in mind th following facts while applying for occupancy:—

1. Royal Opera House is reserved for Artistes of reputed ability who can substantiate their claims to such position.
2. During such times as it may not be occupied by artistes of the above class it shall be used as a place for very select Cinema Pictures for both an instructive and entertaining nature.
3. Royal Opera House proved a favourite resort for the elite of Bombay when opened in a semi-complete state, and it is therefore notified that only those able to entertain such a class will succeed here.
4. Performances by Matheson Lang, Bandmann Opera Co., Charles Howitt and A. Phillips Comedy Co., The Brothers Cherniavsky, Maud Allan, Roshanara, Pekin Mistries and many others including Amateur Companies have made several records of "House Full" and on many such nights the receipts exceeded £300.
5. Artistes will have the advantage of the use of a high class stock scenery (painted by Geo. Helmsley of London) and elaborate stage lighting and up-to-date Arc and Spot Light effects.
6. Artistes will have the convenience of 24 Dressing Rooms, each equipped with electric fan, lights and all requisites with an abundant supply of water. There are hot and cold shower baths on the premises, which is a rare convenience even in England.

All communications to be addressed to the Proprietor.

The Booking Agents Messrs. S. ROSE & Co. BOMBAY.

Artistes and Companies who had unvoidably to be refused, owing to Royal Opera House being under construction, will please renew their application for occupancy.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBA.

Commencing Saturday May, 8th

ROSHANARA

The Famous English Dancer in her Repertoire of Dances, Ancient, Modern, Eastern and Western, as performed by her at the Royal Opera House, COVENT GARDEN, and with the Imperial Russian Ballet.

SUPPORTED BY

Miss GLADYS GAYLORD,

The Famous American Prima Dona in her Operatic Songs and

HENRY de BRAY

Society Dancer and Entertainer.

Roshanara's Indian Dances have been enthusiastically received in every Capital of Europe and the United States. She has been called the Dancer with the Most Beautiful Arms in the World.

TWO SHOWS DAILY.
(Including Sundays)
at 6-30 & 10 O'clock.
Booking at S. ROSE & Co.
Prices, Rs. 3, 2, 1, Annas 8 & 4.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 p.m.

From the Palace & Palladium, London.

THE BRIGHT AND BREEZY ONES.

Edwin Emmeline

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In another bright and breezy musical skit:—

"MIXED BATHING"

Brett has another great Choru. Song: 'Whoop, Let's do it Again's

BOMBARDING PRZEMYSL ! !

War Films of special interest by Pathe's opera or who was wounded in his zeal to supply the wan's of patrons of the Excelsior.

WIFFLES' TWO ENGAGEMENTS

Wiffles' latest and best laughter raiser.

THE GRAND NATIONAL 1915
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Description of the Great English Race from start to finish.

Even more exciting and thrilling than last year.

EXCELSIOR FOR COOLNESS AND COMFORT.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 1.

Thunderstorms are reported from Burma and south of the Peninsula. The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point one inch, Maymo five, Shillong one, Mysore and Pamban two.

The temperature is high over northwest India and low in Hyderabad.

Forecast:—No great change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 1st May 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have become moderately clouded in the extreme north but remain clear over the rest of the division. Humidity is in excess at Delhi. Day temperature is higher than usual at most stations; night temperature is also above the average at Multan and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear Humidity is slightly in defect at Jhansi and in excess at Agra. Night temperature is generally higher than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in upper Sind, and drier in west Rajputana where temperature both maximum and minimum is above the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in east Kathiawar and south Gujarat and clear elsewhere. Temperature during the day is in excess at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the south-west Central Provinces and clear elsewhere. Humidity has increased in the south-eastern districts. Maximum temperature is below the average at Chanda; minimum temperature is in excess at Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.33" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Minimum temperature is in defect at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum and Nizamabad report 0.10" of rain each. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is above the average at most places in the Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature has fallen and is to-day in large defect at Sholapur and Nizamabad; minimum temperature is also lower than usual at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Light local rain has fallen in the south Konkan, the south Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. A few thunderstorms occurred in Malabar and Mysore. Conditions appear slightly unsettled on the south Kathiawar coast.

Some thundershowers are likely in the Konkan, north Malabar and the south Bombay Deccan. A few falls may occur in Mysore.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 1st of May, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (30th)	..	..	..	..	10.52	—0 12
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (30th)	..	..	..	..	2.43	—0.76
PUNJAB—						
Multan	113.1	84.6	47	..	0.95	—0.76
Rawalpindi	90.0	68.0	51	..	11.64	1.55
Lahore	109.4	75.7	39	..	5.26	1.50
Hissar	106.7	75.1	33	..	3.89	..
Ambala	104.9	74.3	40	..	5.49	—0.42
Delhi	105.7	78.2	49	..	12.10	8.93
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	107.6	82.5	44	..	8.17	6 35
Mainpuri	109.0	81.5	41	..	4.55	2.02
Jhansi	106.9	81.9	20	..	3.64	1.69
Cawnpore	108.8	79.9	47	..	3.52	1.30
Allahabad	107.0	82.8	44	..	5.06	2.78
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	116.3	82.8	61	..	1.17	—0.08
Karachi	84.9	77.1	85	..	2.43	0.84
Ajmer	107.9	82.2	19	..	3.70	2 20
Jaipore	108.3	80.5	28	..	3.62	0
Kotah	111.0	84.6	27	..	5.93	..
GJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	105.8	71.8	59	..	1.43	0 88
Dwarka	85.7	79.4	87	..	2.42	1.74
Veraval	82.6	73.2	73	..	1.25	0.77
Rajkot	105.9	72.9	69	..	0.46	—0.07
Bhavnagar Para	102.6	75.8	72	..	0.21	—0.48
Surat	97.2	77.8	62	..	0.83	—0.44
Ahmedabad	110.2	75.8	59	..	0.33	—0.09
Deesa	111.3	73.3	52	..	0.96	0.42
Neemuch	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indore	108.1	78.2	29	..	2.89	1.85
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	106.9	77.1	36	..	3.93	1.07
Saugor	106.8	80.2	23	..	3.70	1.08
Hoshangabad	110.3	79.8	17	..	5.11	3.20
Khandwa	110.5	84.3	26	..	3.15	1.85
Akola	109.9	82.6	26	..	5.59	3.38
Amraoti	107.8	81.5	26	..	4.79	2.49
Nagpur	106.0	80.9	38	..	6.05	2.97
Chanda	103.5	82.0	54	..	6.14	2.70
Raipur	102.7	82.6	42	..	3.39	0.58
KONKAN—						
Bombay	92.9	79.4	79	0 ..	1.23	0.58
Ratnagiri	92.3	77.7	75	0.05	0.33	—0.01
Mormugao	94.2	78.5	72	0.02	2.03	—0.04
Karwar	91.5	74.0	83	0.33	6.61	4.11
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	109.4	76.1	26	..	4.95	3.94
Ahmednagar	98.3	70.7	24	..	3.63	1.84
Poona	93.4	71.5	58	..	3.39	1.63
Sholapur	92.8	72.6	61	..	7.13	4.90
Bijapur	97.1	74.3	50	..	0.75	4.38
Belgaum	95.9	67.3	78	0.10	5.47	1.42
Ahmedabad	102.1	73.7	44	..	5.24	3.51
Nizamabad (Indur).	95.1	73.7	52	0.10	4.88	2.08
Hyderabad	100.0	73.0	52	..	5.00	1 78
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	93.9	79.1	69	..	4.12	—0.86
Calicut	92.4	77.7	82	0.04	15.59	4.61
Cochin	90.5	76.9	69	..	27.43	10.66
Colombo	91.5	76.6	93	..	31.69	—0.58
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.8	79.2	68	..	7.99	0.43
Bellary	102.2	78.6	69	..	5.93	2.58
Cuddapah	104.1	82.1	56	..	9.39	4.09
Madras	92.8	78.6	74	..	25.47	4.41
Bangalore	92.0	69.1	68	0.02	5.70	0.02
Coimbatore	95.8	72.8	75	..	8.46	0.91
Trichinopoly	96.9	78.5	67	..	8.29	—2.85
Negapatam	93.5	80.3	82	..	22.22	8.00

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard intrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 1st May 1915, was 30.025 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDE AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time.	High Water. Depth. on Still.	Month.	Low Water. Bombay Mean Time.	Low Water. Depth on Still.
	May	h. m.	ft. in	May	h. m.	ft.
SAT.	1	0 45a	30 3	1	m 5 55	13 6
					6 38a	13 13
SUN.	2	m 0 37	27 11	2	m 6 38	13 0
		1 32a	29 11		7 28a	18 6
MO.	3	m 1 23	27 3	3	m 7 24	14 4
		2 22a	29 2		8 24a	19 3
TU.	4	m 2 13	26 4	4	m 8 13	15 0
		3 16a	28 3		9 30a	19 6
W.	5	m 3 11	25 3	5	m 9 8	16 11
		4 17a	27 3		10 53a	19 10
TH.	6	m 4 22	24 5	6	m 10 16	18 5
		5 27a	26 6			
FR.	7	m 5 49	24 0	7	m 0 17	19 6
		6 40a	26 0		11 51	19 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May.	Sunrise	Sunset.
„ 1 (Saturday)	„ 6h. 11m.	„ 7h. 1m.
„ 2 (Sunday)	„ 6h. 11m.	„ 7h. 1m.
„ 3 (Monday)	„ 6h. 10m.	„ 7h. 1m.
„ 4 (Tuesday)	„ 6h. 10m.	„ 7h. 2m.
„ 5 (Wednesday)	„ 6h. 9m.	„ 7h. 2m.
„ 6 (Thursday)	„ 6h. 9m.	„ 7h. 2m.
„ 7 (Friday)	„ 6h. 8m.	„ 7h. 3m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter 1915, April 7th. 1h. 42.4s. a.m. New Moon 1915, April 14th 5h 5 7m. p.m., First quarter 1915 April 22nd, 9h. 9 1 m. p.m. Full Moon 1915 April, 29th 7h. 49.8h. p.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATIONS' COLABA.

Bombay, 30th April, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.800 inches.
Temperature of Air	85.2 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.0 „
Dew Point	75 5 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.733 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	5.6 „
Maximum temperature of Air	92.9 „
Minimum do. do.	80.0 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N.WNW.
Movement of Wind	133 Miles.

GRIEVANCES OF RETURNED EMIGRANTS.

ENQUIRY BY SPECIAL JIRGAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 1.

The "Tribune" learns that at the instance of the Punjab Government, the Deputy Commissioners of Lahore, Amritsar and Ludhiana and possibly also of Ferozepore and Jullundur, have formed district jirgas of about thirty members mainly composed of zaildars, lumbadars and principal sardars of the district to inquire into the grievances of returned emigrants under the district jirgas. There are small jirgas for each one of the smaller units or ilaqas composed of the Zaildar, Lumbardar and a leading sardar of the ilaqa, who will enter into friendly intercourse with returned emigrants and ascertain their difficulties, hardships and grievances. These will be brought forward for discussion in the District Jirgas presided over by the Deputy Commissioner and recommendations will be made to Government to ameliorate their lot.

DACOITY AT PEGU.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 1.

A report from the Pegu District states that a large booty was taken by a gang of twenty dacoits from the house of Nangand Chetty the other day. The dacoits who had six shot-guns planted lighted torches and battered down the doors with axes. The men with guns kept the villagers at bay. Three policemen of Kanyut Kwin village on information received proceeded on the scene but were fired on by the dacoits on the way to the house and a sub-inspector had to take cover behind the bogs near the railway lines and others had to retreat. The inmates of the house consisting of four assistants of Chetty were so beaten that they had to be taken to the hospital. The dacoits broke open a safe and destroyed the promissory notes to the value of some thousands of rupees and removed the cash and jewellery to the extent of thousands. Three Burman dacoits, two of whom have been identified by Chetty been arrested. The exact amount stolen is not yet known.

MULTAN SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, May 1.

The Special Tribunal to-day sentenced two accused in the Bazarpur Dacoity to five years' rigorous imprisonment, the remaining five being acquitted.

The Juggawala case will be taken up at 7 a.m. on Monday.

THE PRIDE OF INDIA
to be given away free
Worth a fortune to anybody ! !

Do you like to penetrate the motives and sentiments of persons around you?

Do you like to fathom the minds of those you meet in business or Society?

Do you value control over others?

Do you value the power to conquer pain and banish sickness, to reform a misguided friend, to gain business success, to win profit, position and happiness?

If you do you must send for this book which we give away free to advertise the

LATENT LIGHT CULTURE.
Tinnevelly, S. India.

Do post a card now:—

Mr. MANILAL H. UDANI,
M.A., LL.B., F.L.L.C.,
Secretary, The Latent Light Culture
PANNALAL TERRACES, GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

PEARSE'S SPECIALITIES

FRENCH COFFEE

	Per tin.	Per doz.
1-lb. tins	Rs. 0-12	Rs. 8-8
½ „ „	„ 0- 8	„ 4-8
¼ „ „	„ 0- 4	„ 2-8

"MOCHA" COFFEE

1-lb. tins	Rs. 1- 2	Rs. 12-0
½ „ „	„ 0-10	„ 6-8

TEAS

	Per tin.	Per doz
No. 1	1-lb. tins Rs. 1-2	Rs. 11-0
No. 2	„ „ „ 1-0	„ 9-0
No. 3	„ „ „ 0-12	„ 8-0

Prices subject to Market fluctuations.

COFFEE Roasted by Gas and Ground by Electricity.

KILN DRIED FLOUR

In 7-lb. Air-Tight Tins *Packing charges*
Price Rs. 1-2 each. Rs. 12 per dozen. *Extra.*

BREAD Made Twice a day, by the only Steam-Bakery in Bombay.

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APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

"ASVAN"
(Compound Elixir of Aswagandha)

A powerful tonic and stimulant for mental, nervine and muscular debility, and a valuable sustainant during prolonged mental and physical exertion.

Price Re. 1-8 per bottle.

"SYRUP OF VASAKA"

Best Expectorant and Antispasmodic. Best remedy for Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis and all diseases of the respiratory system.

Price per phial 10 Ans.

"SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME"

The standard remedy for Cough, Cold and Catarrh. Indispensable for children with a tendency to catch cold.

Price Re. 1 per phial.

"ESSENCE OF NEEM"

The well-known specific in all forms of skin diseases. It purifies and enriches blood, and is highly efficacious in itches, blotches and bilious eruptions.

Price Re. 1 per phial.

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It is an ideal combination of drugs, useful in diseases peculiar to women.

Price Re. 1-4 a phial.

THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ltd., CALCUTTA.

Agents: NATIONAL AGENCY, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

COOL SUITS FOR THE HOT MONTHS

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Fine Mercerised Tussore Coat and Trouser. From Rs. 12-8

Rich Silk Coat and Trouser made to your measure. From Rs. 30

We have a very large and assorted stock of these materials for your choice, and request the pleasure of a Trial order—materials well shrunk before making up.

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Lens Shape "MATCHLESS"

KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

COMPACT — NEAT — ELEGANT

Non-magnetic lever escapement; compensating nickel-steel hair-spring and balance wheel; 7 jewels; substantial dust-proof cases with inner dome and extra strong glass; enamel dial, very bold figures and — hands. —

IN NICKEL SILVER OPEN FACE CASE.

15''' small size.

15''' Size .... Rs. 12

18''' Size .... Rs. 11

With Arabic or Roman dial same price. With fancy dial, Re. 1 more.

CATALOGUES FREE ON DEMAND.

West End Watch Co

BOMBAY — CALCUTTA

AMRUTANJAN

BEST INDIAN PAIN BALM

Price 8 Annas per Bottle

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT

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INTERNATIONAL PROVISION STORES COMPANY

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Have the pleasure to inform the public that they have newly opened at **Holland House**, next to Hotel Majestic, where **Ham, Bacon, Sausages, Cheese, Asparagus** and all sorts of **Provision Stores**, such as **Biscuits, Jams, Oilmanstores**, etc., etc., are always in stock. Fresh consignments received fortnightly.

Just a visit to our premises will make the public save gharryhire to market, and assure them of our low current **Market Rates.**

All sorts of **Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes** and **Pipe Mixtures** are always in stock, at very moderate prices.

The **Refreshment Room** has first class accommodation.

Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner served at moderate rates. Special monthly terms on application.

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FOR THE ALIMENTARY REGIMEN OF THE DIABETES,

PER DOZEN Rs. 3-12.

FRESH MESSINA LEMONS

As. 12 PER DOZEN

S. PELLEGRINO MINERAL WATER

As. 8 PER BOTTLE,

SPECIALLY IMPORTED BY

MONGINI BROTHERS

62, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists.

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SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOME

S.V.I.C

GRAND CHAMPAGNE HIGH CLASS TABLE AND VERMOUTH WINES.

DEPOT: 233, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

Special Advertisement Price for March only, VERMOUTH Re. 1-6 per Bottle

BISMARCK THE MAN.

LETTERS TO HIS WIFE.

It is part of the irony of things that the centenary of Prince Bismarck's birth should be celebrated just now, says "The Standard." It comes in the midst of the great war Bismarck always dreaded, and against which he nervously insured and reinsured. It is stage-managed by the same flighty Emperor, to whom years bring no wisdom, who degraded and dismissed his great servant as a preliminary to ruining his lifework.

Concerning the value of that work there must always be a difference of opinion. Whether Bismarck ever did Germany a good turn by the deliberate engineering of these wars is a question not to be answered hastily in the affirmative. That the present cataclysm is largely due to the disturbance of equilibrium forty-five years ago cannot be questioned. On the other hand, if Bismarck could hve completed his work, or if he had had competent successors, there might have been no revenge for 1870.

For Bismarck was essentially a man of moderation, as well as of iron resolution and great ambitions. He had to the full the brutal and overbearing temper of the Junker, but he never made an enemy for the sake of indulging it. He disliked England and English institutions, yet he would never carelessly have aroused the hostility of England. He aimed at neutralising the great latent strength of Russia; he was far too wise to antagonise her. Without scruple about treaty-breaking, he would have considered it bad business to violate Belgian neutrality on the mere plea of military necessity.

UNSCRUPULOUS, BUT SAGACIOUS.

In short, he was a statesman, unscrupulous, but sagacious, with a rare gift for throwing the blame of a quarrel on those whom he plundered and deceived. It is marvellous to think, at this time, that in 1870 Germany had to a great extent the sympathy of Great Britain, the United States, and Russia in the war she forced on France.

Enough, however, will be said this week of Bismarck the statesman. Bismarck the man is revealed in a little volume of correspondence recently issued in translation by Messrs. Jarrold. The letters are chiefly to his wife, and were written during the war of 1870-71. Such letters are not always sincere, but these bear the impress of genuine feeling. Bismarck was sometimes honest even in politics. He was too big a man to be thoroughly imbued with the petty intriguing spirit of the Wilhelmstrasse. In his private correspondence, therefore, it is natural that there should be no artificiality. His wife is usually addressed as "My Heart" or "My Dear Heart," and he prattles to her with perfect frankness on all sorts of subjects.

Severe comment on the badness of Prussian generalship is mixed up with tittle-tattle about eating and drinking, about "Bill" and "Herbert," about the goodness of God in punishing the "French rabble," and so forth. Bismarck's view of Providence is highly characteristic. He is never tired of bringing in some pious reference to the Deity, generally coupled with a savage reference to the enemy.

"THE DISSOLUTE FRENCH."

Sedan is "an historical event, a victory for which we must thank the Lord our God in all humility." "God's gracious preservation of our two boys" is acknowledged with fervour. "Vengeance is God's," and "to Him we owe our joyful gratitude." "May God better our success (so that we may exact an indemnity). His arm is not flesh," he writes from Versailles. "In Him I trust, when I look at these dissolute people (the French). We, too, are sinners, but not yet so Babylonish, nor so opposed to God." There is in fact, hardly a page in which Providence is not patronised for some pro-German intervention or mildly chid for not doing quite the right thing.

All this might be thought revolting hypocrisy on the part of a man who, with cold wickedness, worked to make peace impossible. But it is sincere enough, just as is the German Emperor's piety, or Pastor Dryander's, or the King of Dahomey's. To Bismarck, no doubt, it did seem the divine will, as he actually says, that "we take Alsace and German Lorraine, together with Metz and its very indigestible elements and over 1200 million thalers."

The meeting with Napoleon III, after Sedan is graphically described. They went into a poor and dirty workman's cottage. "I climbed with him up a crazy flight of stairs, and in a room 10ft. square, with a fine table and two rushbottom chairs, we sat for an hour. A powerful contrast with must have a painful effect on the man, cast down by God's Almighty hand."

LIKING FOR THIERS.

This is an infrequent touch of feeling as regards the French, though there are plenty of affectionate references to Countess Bismarck, such as "Bathe like a good girl and enjoy the strengthening morning air." Thiers is the only Frenchman spoken of with a touch of regard. "He is certainly the most charming Gaul I have yet met," writes Bismarck on November 12, 1870, and he adds, under date February 27, 1871:—"My little friend Thiers is bright and amiable, but no man of business for verbal negotiations. A foam of ideas rushes irresistibly from him as from the mouth of an open bottle, and tires one's patience, as it prevents, one from getting at the real drinkable stuff, which is the main thing. Yet he is a fine little fellow, whitehaired, worthy, and amiable, with good old French manners, and it is very difficult for one to be as hard with him as I have to be. The rascals know this, and consequently push him forward."

The true statesman, strong but moderate, peeps out in the last letter but one. "Yesterday we signed the peace; more gained than I think wise, in my personal political calculation. But I have to take into consideration from above and below sentiments which do not make calculations." It is well known that Bismarck was against large territorial acquisitions. If he had had his way 1870 would now be a memory little more poignant than 1815. The Bismarckian tradition is responsible, no doubt, for the present war. But it is the Bismarckian tradition run mad, pursued without the temperate sagacity that made Bismarck a great statesman, if a thoroughly unscrupulous one.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 1.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. C. W. E. Cotton C. S. are placed at the disposal of the Finance Department.

Mr. W. S. Morris, I.C.S., reverts to United Provinces.

Rai Qanauji Lal Bahadur is appointed Honorary Assistant Surgeon to the Viceroy vice Rai Baldeo Singh.

Lt. Col. B. R. Chatterton I.M.S., reverts to military duty.

The services of Messrs. Petrie, Denham and Simkins, Indian Police, are placed on special duty under the Home Department.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major Trevor is placed on special duty under the Resident in Persian Gulf.

Mr. Litze I.C.S., temporarily officiates in the Political Department as Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir.

Captain Gabriel becomes Special Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Rai Bahadur Balarama Ayyar is posted as Chief Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Underhill, Forest Engineer, is posted to Burma.

Mr. Pearson, Forest Economist, has six months' leave, Mr. Cox officiates.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. E. Chappel, Director of Telegraphs retires from Service.

The services of Mr. W. J. Ward, Assistant Collector of Customs are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Army Department.

The Assam Labour Board will constitute as follows:—Major W. M. Kennedy as Chairman; Messrs. R. Graham, E. H. Bray, W. H. Carr, G. F. A. Dennem, J. Leslie, J. Mackenzie, A. D. Pickford, C. Renison, H. Miller, C. L. Pringle, A. Chrystal, E. H. Hannay, W. Mason and R. T. Fraser, members.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Dr. Blakiston, Assistant Superintendent, Archaeology, has six months' leave.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Captain R. J. C. Burke, Bombay, Political Department, becomes Assistant Secretary, vice Major Chitty.

Messrs. P. W. Mabett and C. Tedman become temporary Captain and Lieutenant respectively in the Indian Army.

The following appointments are made to the Indian Army Reserve Officers:—

To be Lieutenants:—(Cavalry) G. R. Ramsay. (Infantry) F. M. Bowley, E. A. Courthorpe, H. E. Stapleton.

To be 2nd Lieutenants:—(Cavalry) L. F. Garrett, A. B. Knowles, J. M. Asheroft, P. H. Carpenter, A. B. Duncan, J. E. Lloyd-Williams, J. J. Furrach. (Infantry) P. H. Mangin, T. C. Dunguid, E. W. Fisher, G. Harper, C. E. Fieldsend, A. W. Walker, R. Hamilton, W. C. N. Shilstone, J. R. Gregory, W. C. Barnes, J. P. Doyle, H. J. Jordan, S. A. S. Bunting, C. S. H. Coles, E. B. Martin, A. W. Nightingale, H. P. T. Lattey, A. W. Learmond, R. E. Marriott, W. A. Knywett, F. S. Sheridan, A. G. Birt, L. J. Macdonald and G. H. Tipper.

Lt.-Col. Mactagary I.M.S., promoted Col. vice Col. Manifold.

Captain P. E. Collen resigns his Commission.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. L. C. Matheison and H. L. Thorpe officiate as Assistant Traffic Superintendents N. W. Railway.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Mian Mahomed Shafti is gazetted an Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council vice Sirdar Daljit Singh.

Auctioneers will sell by public auction at Humum Street, Fort, in the Shop close to | Royal Opera House is reserved for Artistes of reputed ability who can substantiate | The Punjab.—Skies have become moderately clouded in the extreme north but remain

Why?

—Overheat the body and burden the digestion with wines and is equally palatable and far more beneficial.

—You will like this clean, satisfying drink because it is 'quite different' from all others, gives no trouble to make, and is wonderfully re-vivifying.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores in 3 compact sizes.

We are closing our Business

OUR CLEARANCE SALE

is now in progress and we are offering the whole of our Miscellaneous stock at

—VERY CONSIDERABLE REDUCTIONS—

Such High class goods are rarely available in Bombay

During the continuance of our Sale we are prepared to make up to your own taste

FROCKS OR GOWNS TO YOUR MEASURE

at 25 per cent. Discount

off our usual prices for cash

FOR STYLE, FIT, CUT AND FINISH

there is nothing in India to equal our production and ladies should take this opportunity to replenish their wardrobe.

Stanley Humphreys & Co

COSTUMIERS & MILLINERS

Waterloo Mansions. BOMBAY

3½ lbs Re. ONE

I. C. O. COTTON SEED OIL

is now widely used for all cooking purposes in place of BUTTER, GHEE, or OLIVE OIL. Sold by all progressive stores and dealers.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO., LD.

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 2136.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.

"La Perla Del Orient Brand"

Reina Victoria per box of 50	Rs.	6	12 0
High Life In The East per box of 50	"	5	0 0
Cortado Deliciosos per box of 50	"	4	8 0
Londres per box of 100	"	7	12 0
Cortado de la Reina per box of 100	"	7	8 0
Entreactos per box of 100	"	6	0 0

Up Country Orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

Cigar Merchants D. MERWAN & Co., Medows Street, Bombay.

Telegrams: Merwanco.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, May 1st.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" " Sales of East Indian ..	31,000
Mid. Americans	5.65d.
Egyptian F.G.F.	8.10d.

SALES AND IMPORTS.

Liverpool, May 1st.

Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	31,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June.	5.55	5. 54
June-July.	5.65	5.64
July-Aug.	5.72	5.71
Oct.-Nov.	5.91	5.90
Jan.-Feb.	5.98	5.97
March-April.	6.04	6.03

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 1st.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June	5.55	5.54
June-July	5.65	5.62
July-Aug	5.72	5.69
Oct.-Nov.	5.91	5.87
Jan. Feb.	5.98	5.94
Mar.-April	6.04	6.00

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, May 1st.

Good Bengal M.G.	4.26
F.G. " "	4.35
Fine " "	4.50
Good Oomra "	4.60
F.G. " "	4.75
Fine " "	4.90
Good M.G. Oomra	4.60
Fin M.G. "	4.90
Good Broach	5 10
F.G. "	5.25
Fine "	5.40

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Liverpool, May 1st.

	Bales.
Total in Sight.....	14,190,000
American Visible Supply	5,389,000
Total Sales	52,000
East Indian Sales	800
Total Speculation	7,000
Total Export	8,000
East Indian Export.....	..
East Indian Stock	54,000
East Indian Forwarded	2,300
East Indian Actual Export.....	2,000
East Indian Imports	1,000
East Indian speculation.....	100
American Afloat.....	290,000
East Indian Afloat	18,000
Total Afloat.....	350,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 30th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	37,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	33,000
Futures at New York May	10.10
Previous closing price	10.00
Futures at New York July	10.30
Previous closing price	10.28
Spot Cotton at New York	10.50
Previous price	10.50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.43
Previous price	9.43
Futures at New Orleans May	9.76
Previous price	9.77
Futures at New Orleans July	10.10
Previous price	10.10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7¾
Demand Bills	4.79.20
Silver Commercial Bars	50⅝

SOME OF THE BEST AND MOST AUTHENTIC BOOKS ON THE PRESENT WAR.

	Cloth. Rs.	Paper Rs.
The Russian Army from within ...	1 14	1 8
The German Army from within ...	1 14	1 8
The French Army from within ...	1 14	1 8
The British Army from within ...	1 14	1 8
How Germany Makes War Bernhardi	1 14	1 8
Cavalry By Bernhardi	1 14	1 8
France and the Next War	1 14	1 8
The German Enigma	1 14	
Germany and the Germans from an American Point of View	1 14	
The Reality of War	1 14	1 8
The Nations in Arms	1 14	1 8
Men Around the Kaiser	1 8	
Jena or Sedan? French Victory or German	1 8	
Imperial Germany	1 8	
The Great War Book, Facts you Should Know about the War	1 2	0 12

The following at 12 annas each.

Germany's Great Lie.
"Disarm." The most famous War Novel.
The Fighting Retreat to Paris.
Famous Fights of Native Indian Regiments.
The Campaign of Sedan. 40 Years ago.
In the Firing Line. Heroes of the War by Land and Sea.
The Russian Advance.
The Fleets at War.
How the War Began.
Great Battles of the World.
Air-Craft in War.
A Scrap of Paper. The Inner History of German Diplomacy.
The Red Cross in War.
"40 Years After." Story of the Franco-German War.
British Regiments at the Front.
The Campaign round Liege.
Hacking through Belgium.
Lloyd's A. B. C. of the War. Facts about the Countries involved, Armies and Navies engaged, etc.
Great Men of the Great War.
The "Windsor" Christmas Number. 15 coloured plates.
The First Phase of the Great War. "The Graphic Extras, 1914" Rs. 4.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON

Booksellers and Publishers.
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	..1,375,000
" " " at Interior Por	.. 756,000

New York, May 1st.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	.. 13,000
" Exports to Great Britain	.. 34,000
" " to Continent ..	.. Nil.
Futures at New York July ..	.. 10. 3
Previous closing price ..	.. 10 13
Futures at New York Oct. ..	.. 10.46
Previous closing price ..	.. ..
Spot Cotton at New York ..	.. 10.45
Previous price	.. 10.50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	.. 9 37
Previous price	.. 9.43
Futures at New Orleans July ..	.. 9.95
Previous price	.. 10.10
Futures at New Orleans Oct...	.. 10.20
Previous price	.. ..
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	.. 7 7/8
Demand Bills	.. 4.79.20
Silver Commercial Bars . ..	.. 50⅝

MONEY MARKET

London May 1st.

Bar Silver Spot	23 13/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 %
Discount, Indian Bank Bill 6 m/st ..	3 3/4%
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4 1/8%
" " " " 6 " ..	4¼%
Interest day to day loans	1½%
" 7 day market loans	2 %
Transfers on Madras Rs. 2,00,000 @ ¼	1-32

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 30th.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi, per 492lbs C.I.F. May-June Sellers	65 6
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492lbs. C.I.F May-June Sellers.	64-9
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June	64

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—Sellers	63-6
Barletta Russo—Nominal.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Nominal

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship April-May Sellers	49½
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship Quoted	55
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May Sellers	50½
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May Sellers	57/6
Toria Rapeseed—Nominal.	

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta May-June Paid	53-9
Linseed—Argentine (La Plata), April-May Sellers.	50

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull—Nominal.	£7-12-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£77
Copper Braziers	£98
Yellow Metal	10½
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£15½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominally	30
Hard Spelter	40
English Best Selected Copper	89½

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystal C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay. According to quality. Duty paid.	22/3 to 23/3

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June	18/1½
July	17/7½
August-September	17/4½
Raw Java, C & F. Bombay and Karachi June	18/3
July	17/9
August-September	17/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta June	19/9
July	19/4½
August-September	19/0
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. June	19/10½
July	19/6
August-September	19/1½
Tone of Sugar—Firm.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2/6
Ceylon Rubber	2/3

London, May 1st.

WHEAT.

White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June;	65½
Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. C.I.F. May-June	64½
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. May-June.	64

SOUTH AMERICAN

Rosario Santa Fe—Sellers	63½
Barletta Russo—Nominal	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship. April-May	49½
	Bales.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. May-June Buyers	55
Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. April-May Sellers	51½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. April-May.	57½
Calcutta Linseed, May-June	53½

LINSEED

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) May-June	50½

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull. Nominal	£7-12-0

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£77
Copper Braziers	£98
Yellow Metal.	10½
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	15½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Nominally	30

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May June Paid	2/6
Ceylon Rubber	2.3½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 1.

The market ruled weak throughout the day, with little business reported. Ready cotton was only in moderate demand.

The weaker feeling that has prevailed in the market lately is attributed to the very free arrivals and rather weaker advices from home.

We quote:—
Fine M. G. Broach, May, 225.
Fine M. G. Bengal, May, 164.
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola, May, 199.

QUOTATION'S FOR 1916.
Fully Good Bengal, January, 189.
Good M. G. Broach, April, 258.

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach ..	..	..	259	Apr. 25'16
M. G. "	225	..	..	May 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	..	190	..	Jan 25'16
H G Rajputana terms) (Ry ..	..	..	..	..
M G Sind Punjab (Ry terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M G Khandesh ..	177	164	..	May 1915
M G Mathia ..	..	..	..	..
H G Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H G Bijapur ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	212	..	..	May 1915
M. G. Nagpore ..	210	..	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal ..	207	..	..	Do.
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	204	..	..	Do.
M. G. Oomrawatee description ..	201	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fair staple ..	199	..	..	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	225	Do.
H. G. Westerns ..	..	..	206	May 25'15
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	212	Do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	226	Do.
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	225	Do.
M. G. Bengals ..	165	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm.	221	..	..	Jan. 1916

STOCKS OF COTTON.

Stock of cotton on 1st September 1914	650,000
Receipts from 1st September to 29th Apr. 1915	2,031,732
	2,681,732
Shipments do.	1,189,070
	1,492,662
Afloat	57,632
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-country by Rail 1st Sept. to date ...	1,435 030 580,000
Stock of cotton in all hands	855,030

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 30th April, 1915:—

Cotton	21,678 Bales.
Wheat	43,208 cwts.
Linseed	8,181 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,778 "
Gingellyseed	149 "
Poppyseed	1,019 "
Groundnuts	4,213 "
Castorseed	4,049 "
Rice	18,671 "
Myrabollams	2 730 "
Cottonseed	1,837 "
Gram	6,901 "
Joowar	6,244 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 6-10, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi ..... Rs. 6-5-6. R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. ..... Rs. 5-13, R. D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. ..... Rs. 44, B. T. per candy.

Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7. B. T. per cwt.
Forward ..... Rs. 7-11-6, R. D. per cwt.

Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 6-7, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 6-9, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 6-14, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ..... Rs. 7-2, R. D. per cwt.

Poppyseed. Tone quiet but steady.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Forward ..... Rs. 7-3, R. D. per cwt.
Groundnuts ..... Rs. 27-8, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed ..... Rs. 3-14, B. T. per cwt.

Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 5-12, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ..... Rs. 2-10, R. D. per cwt.

Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 8-8 R. D. per cwt. nominal.
Black Katni ..... Rs. 36, B. T. per candy.
Mughi ..... Rs. 41-8, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat ..... Rs 42. B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 3 31-32d, June.

Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months Sight Ready 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. Do. forward ..... 1s. 4 3-16d.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong ..... 134.
Do. Shanghai ..... 171½.
Do. Yokohama ..... 149.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-2-3
Australian do	24-4-0
Bombay do	24-2-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-10-0
English Dragons	15-0-9
Silver ex-duty Ready	61-6-0
Francs 3 m-s. do	173½.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India Ld. for the day ending 30th April, 1915.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lacs,	
" Paid up	15,00,000
Reserve Fu da	1,00,000
Fixed Deposits	26,99,000
Current Deposits and other sums due by the Bank	25,64,000
Sundries	1,34,000
	69,47,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	21,39,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	21,76,000
Local Bills Discounted	1,75,000
Office Furniture & Fittings	25,000
Sundries	58,000
Cash in hand and Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Bonds, etc.	23,74,000
	69,47,000

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 1.

In the Share Market yesterday there were more sellers of jute mill scrip than buyers at the opening of the market and it looked as if there was going to be a slight set back. But as the day progressed the buyers came out and the market closed quite steady and without any incident of special interest. Tea shares again ruled very firm changing hands at appreciating values. There was a small trade in the coal market which was ruling quet and unchanged. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Buraboni 101/12; Bokaro and Ramghur 12/14, 13/4; Gopalichuck 7/4, 7/8; Kuardi 12/8; Lakurka 21/8, 21/12; Sendra 11/10, 10/14; Teetulmuri 10, 10/4.

Jute:—Barnagore 87/8, 73; Belvedere (ord) 126, 127, 128; Empire (ord) 12/4, 12/6; Fort William (ord) 58; Gouropoe (ord) 21, Hooghly (prefs) 11; Howrah (ord) 129, 130; Kamarnatty (ord) 150, 151, 152; Kanarrah (ord) 248, 249; Kinnison 303, 305, 306; Naihati (ord) 136; Standard (ord) 168.

Tea:—Amluckie 62, 62/8, 63; Bishnauth 28, 28/4; Dessai and Parbuttia 130, 131; Durrang 46, 47, 48; Eastern Cachar 123, East India 91, 100; Loobah 46, 47; Rajaonat 21/12; Soom 80, 81, 83.

Miscellaneous:—Clive Buildings Debentures 100, 100/8. Russa Engineering Works 140, 141.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted Rs. 93/5 to 93/6.

LATER.

In the Share market the jute mill shares continued to attract attention, a large trade taking place in these securities, which ruled on the whole quite steady with a few exceptions. Reliance (ordinary) were in great demand but appeared to be scarce probably due to the rapid rise in price. A fair volume of business took place in coal shares, the prices of which were fairly well maintained, while tea shares changed hands at a material advance in price. The following sales took place:—

Coal—Bokaro and Ramghur 12/10, 12/14; Gopalichuck 7/8; Jumons 4; Sigarar 4/14, 4; South Govindpore 7/8; Sudamdih 3/14, 4. Teetulmuri 10/2, 10/4.

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 103; Barnagore 78, 78/8; Delta (ord) 174, 175; Empire (ord) 12/4, 12/6, 12/8; Fort William (ord) 58/8, 59; Fort Gloster (ord) 191, 192; Hooghly (ord) 14; Hooghly (prefs) 11, 11/4; Howrah (ord) 130; Kanknarrah (ord) 247, 249; Kanknarrah 60/0, (prefs) 107; Kamarhatty (ord) 150; Northbrook (prefs) 107, 108; Reliance (ord) 117, 118, 119.

Tea—Amlucki 63, 64; Atal 16, 16/4; Bishnauth 28/8, 28/12; East India 100, 101; Longview 161; Phoenix 60/8. Pahargoomiah 189; Soom 85.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo-Oriental Steam 5/8 P. Beechwood Estate (debentures) 103.

The Government securities:—Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted Rs. 93/8.

CONTROL OF WHEAT EXPORTS.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN RATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 1.

The following has been issued in connection with the scheme for the control of wheat exports:—The Government of India announce that on and from the 1st May the maximum price f.o.b. at Calcutta at or below which purchases of wheat will be effected on their behalf by the firms selected to act as their agents will be Rs. 4-15-9 per maund for Club No. 2 wheat. As already announced the maximum rate f.o.b. Karachi and Bombay for white Karachi wheat will be Rs. 5-12-9 per maund on and from the 1st May. A further reduction in all the above rates will shortly be announced.

LATEST DACOITY IN BENGAL.

ARMED YOUTHS RANSACK HOUSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 1.

A serious dacoity is reported to have been committed on Friday night by Bengali youths in the house of a Bengali landowner of Bhar Pragpur in Nuddea District. At about 8-45 p.m. some two dozen men, disguised as Europeans, entered the house. The inmates challenged and then the dacoits drew revolvers. The gang then ransacked, the house, broke open an iron safe and looted property valued at Rs. 7,000 in cash and jewellery. While leaving the house the gang was opposed by the villagers who were beaten back. The dacoits escaped after cutting the telegraph wires running through the village and its vicinity. No arrest has yet been made.

MORTALITY AMONG HORSES.

REPORTED EPIDEMIC OF PNEUMONIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 1.

Since reporting the mortality among horses on the Upada two other vessels the Umballa and George Apcar have arrived in Madras with further shipments. On both these vessels also there has been heavy mortality from what is believed to be an epidemic of pneumonia. The surviving horses from both these ships have been landed and taken to the Australian Horse bazaar. Captain Strott of the Remount Depot at Hissar and Captain Logan of the Army Veterinary Department supervised the landing. The latter also held a post-mortem examination on one of the carcasses but the result of his investigation has not been made public.

It is notified that the registration fee of 8 annas at present charged for inland telegrams despatched in authorised commercial codes will be abolished with effect from the 8th May 1915.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 1st.

Dandolo	Giacopello	Venice
Capri	Alberto	Genoa
Arratoon	Apcar Walters	Calcutta
Vita	Cammack	Busreh
Elgin	Potts	Moulmein
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi

DEPARTURES.

May 1st.

Persia	Hill	London

May 2nd.

Berbera	Lemarchand	Karachi
Pundua	Ancresen	Lamu
Bahrein	Bouvet	Aden
Montebello	Orciollano	Venice

The N. Y. K. Steamer Jinsen Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 30th April.

The O. S. K. Steamer Inaho Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 1st instant.

S. S. Persia—The P. & O. Company's s. s. Persia, 4,155 tons, Captain Hill, sailed on Saturday for London via other ports, with the English mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dandolo—The s. s. Dandolo 3,197 tons, Captain E. Giacopello, arrived here on Saturday from Venice which port she left on the 27th March last, with a general cargo and 37 deck passengers.

S. S. Capri—The Italian Line steamer Capri, 2,712 tons, Captain M. Alberto, arrived here on Saturday from Genoa, which port she left on the 5th ultimo, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Arratoon Apcar—The s. s. Arratoon Apcar, 2,931 tons, Captain W. S. Walters, arrived here on Saturday from Calcutta.

S. S. Vita—The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Vita, 1,954 tons, Captain F. R. Cammack arrived here on Saturday from Busreh having left that port on the 19th ultimo, with a general cargo and 8 saloon and 35 deck passengers.

S. S. Elgin—The s. s. Elgin, 2,442 tons, Captain J. G. Potts, arrived here on Saturday from Moulmein, having left that port on the 18th ultimo, with a cargo of rice on board.

S. S. Linga—The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Linga, 950 tons, Captain Cutbush, arrived here on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Berbera—The s. s. Berbera, 2,791 tons, Captain P. Bonnet, sailed yesterday for Aden and Berbera, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Pundua—The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Pundua, 2,126 tons, Captain A. T. Andreasen sailed yesterday for Lamu via Zanzibar and Mombassa, with a cargo of rice, timber and Government stores and passengers on board.

S. S. Montebello—The s. s. Montebello, 1,096 tons, Captain Orciolano sailed yesterday for Venice via Aden and Massawah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Soldier Prince—The s. s. Soldier Prince, 2,209 tons, Captain Burn, will sail to-day for London, with a general cargo on board.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Saturday, May 1st, 1915.

A. Lord Tredegear	Griffiths	J. Morrison & Co
B. Oriental	Valentine	P. & O. Co
Da E Talsho Maru	Gawa	N. Y. Kaisha
F. Fluent	Hutchinson	D. Nanjee & Co
H. Heiyo Maru	Nakuma	B. Bommanji
K. Kinkasan Maru		N. Y. K.
N. Militades Embricos	Charithon	D. Nanjee & Co
P. Soldier Prince	Brun	D. Nanjee & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Linga		M. M. & Co
Irrawdi		K. N. & Co.
Satranji		
Kaveri		

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kirin Maru	Sasaki	N. Y. Kaisa
2 Aviemoor	Williams	M. M. & Co
3 Jeddah	Loftus	T. M. & Co
9 Cannizero	Smith	M. M. & Co
12 Firenzie	Merlo	Boldovino & Co. M. Italian

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Guttenfels	Curtis	Graham & Co
5 Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Angus	Leyzell	A. Yerle & Co
Arratoon	Apcar-Walters	
Buyo Maru	Kamataka	Shaw Wallace & Co
Clan Farquhar	Kerr	T. M. & Co
Capri	Alberto	Ita lan Line
Dandolo	Giacopello	Venice S N Co
Elgin	Potts	
Hellas	Berg	F. F. Campbell & Co
Kasenga	Exford	W. & A. G. & Co
Nour-el-Bahr	Nacoda	G. A. Mithwani.
Ormara	Lean	M. M. & Co
Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co
Umeta	Moxon	M. M. & Co
Vita	Cammack	M. M & Co

EXPORTS.

May 1st

FOR HULL.

Cannizaro (s) 880 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 18,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Fluent (s) 18,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Jeddah (s) 300 bales cotton, The N. F. & C. Corporation.

FOR VENICE.

Capri (s) 800 bales cotton, C. Boggiano & Co.; 1,500 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie & Co.; 5,400 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani & Co.; 500 bales cotton, N. F. & C. Corporation; 1,610 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Lord Tredegar (s) 260 bales, 247 casks sheep and goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency; 62 bales, 448 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR NEW YORK.

Lord Tredegar (s) 201 bales goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency; 230 casks, 70 bales sheep and goat skins, E. N. Stein; 4,000 cwts. castorseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Kirin Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, H. Nensey & Co.

Taisho Maru (s) 1,295 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, H. Nensey & Co.; 1,100 bales cotton, M. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Kirin Maru (s) 24 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kirin Maru (s) 32 cwts. gum bhesabole, E. Navrozji & Co.

Oriental (s) 35 cwts. sharkfins, 7 cwts. fishmaws, H. A. Mohomed; 23 cwts. sharkfins, 2 cwts. fishmaws, V. Ooka; 17 cwts. sharkfins, E. Mohomed; 9 cwts. toor dall, 5 cwts. curry powder, M. M. Poonjiaji & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Heiyo Maru (s) 16 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu & Co.

Taisho Maru (s) 1,100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, H. Nensey & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 1,382 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Taisho Maru (s) 404 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Oriental (s) 3140 cwts. myrabolums, A. C. Patel & Co.; 10 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Angus from Calcutta, Agents, Andrew Yule & Co.—5,894 tons, coal, 10 cases wine, 5 cases gin, 4 cases vermouth, 1 case brandy.

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1 Doz Phials Rs. 8-12. V.P.P. Rs. 10

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IF you wish to increase and preserve your Youthful Appearance and Beauty even after seventy,
IF you wish to have excellent Health and avoid sickness and to acquire Personal Magnetism, Ambition and Fearlessness,
IF you wish to win over people in your daily business and make success doubly sure
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LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

VACATION SITTING.

APPELLATE SIDE.

BOY'S BRAIN BLOWN OUT BY A GUN SHOT.

TWO ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(Before Justices Beaman and Macleod.)

GAMANSANG ABHESANG AND TWO OTHERS v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who disagreeing with both the assessors found the accused guilty of murder of one Fatehsing Virsang at Bodal, in the Kaira District and sentenced them to transportation for life under section 302 I. P. C.

It was alleged that the actual person who inflicted the injury which caused the death of Fatehsing was one Mansing who was not before the Court, but the present accused were present at the time of the murder. It appeared that Mansing conceived himself entitled to certain property held by the family of Badharsing and Virsang father of the deceased Fatehsing. Although Mansing's share in the disputed property was very small yet he felt highly aggrieved at not getting it and tried by every sort of application short of a direct suit to force the family of Virsang to give him what he conceived to be his just rights. Finally the Magistrate issued an order under the possessory sections of the Criminal Procedure Code maintaining the family of Badharsing in possession. This took place in June 1914. That appeared to have irritated Mansing very much and in October Badharsing sent a telegram to the District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, asking for protection from Mansing. Enquiries were therefore set on foot and proceedings under the security sections were about to be instituted when on the night of the sixth October about three in the morning, Fatehsing son of Virsang was sleeping on his cot near his bullocks when some one blew out his brains by a gun shot. Mansing who was at once enquired for absconded and has since that time become an outlaw. The present accused, it was alleged, were with Mansing when the murder took place.

The direct evidence to support that they were present was that of a boy Parwat, who was sleeping on the cot with Fatehsing. He was awakened by the shot and said he recognized the three accused, Mansing and one Lallu now also outlawed. He made this statement immediately afterwards and there was no reason for him to do that out of malice to the accused. There were also other circumstances to bring home the charge on the accused.

The Sessions Judge was of opinion that taking all the facts into consideration it was proved that all the accused were present at the time of the murder. There could be no doubt that they would all properly be convicted of abetment of murder if Mansing was the person who fired the shot. Whether they would be liable to conviction as principals was more difficult though there would be nothing against convicting them for abetment when tried as principals. But on the academic question, the Sessions Judge observed "I should say section 34 would not cover the case where A fired the shot and B and C stood by. If A B and C all fired shots and it was doubtful which killed the deceased then in my opinion section 34 would apply. But in the present case it not at all certain who fired the shot, no one saw Mansing fire, he is said to have carried the gun but he may have caused some one else to fire. It is therefore uncertain who fired the fatal shot an in that case section 34 does apply."

Their Lordships after hearing counsel observed that the whole case depended on the evidence of one lad. It was quite clear that the Sessions Judge did not believe any evidence before him except that lad. On the evidence of that boy, which might be quite honest, their Lordships were not prepared to convict the accused on that alone. The case of the third accused was quite different and their Lordships thought that the sentence passed on him should be confirmed. Their Lordships ordered the first two accused to be acquitted. The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel with Mr. Rele, who held the brief of Mr. Ratanlal R. appeared for the appellants.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

JUDGE AND JURY DIFFER.

'VERDICT OF THE JURY OUGHT NOT TO BE DISTURBED."

THE KING-EMPEROR v. BASLINGAPPA AND SIX OTHERS.

(Before Justices Beaman and MacLeod.)

This was a reference made by Mr. A. Montgomerie, Sessions Judge of Belgaum under section 307 of the Procedure Code, he and the jury having differed. The jury had unanimously returned a verdict that accused 1 was guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and that the other accused were not guity of any offence.

The story for the prosecution was that on the night of 31st October 1914 one Basappa went to the house of accused No 1 to fetch a kuda (iron bar.) Accused 1 a youth of 21, was living with his step-mother Gangawa, his step-sisters aged 12 and 7 respectively and his step-brother aged 10. Basappa remained talking to these children for some little time when accused 1 who had gone to sleep on the verandah of a neighbouring house came to the door and asked for a drink of water. Basappa opened the door and was immediately overpowered by the 7 accused who proceeded to beat him to death. While the assault was going on, Gangawa who had been in the kitchen of the house came out to see what was happening. Accused 1 threatened to strike her, whereupon she hid herself in a cattle-room and subsequently ran away from the back door without, however, raising any cry. This occurred between 8 and 9 p.m. Five accused bolted away through the back door and accused 6 ran away by the front door, while accused 1 remained inside. The accused subsequently went to the Police Patel and told him that he had killed a stranger who had entered his house.

The first accused's defence was that he saw the deceased Basappa and his step-mother Gangawa in the kitchen at mid-night, and that he killed Basappa under grave and sudden provocation. The other accused pleaded not guilty, accused 4 and 5 putting forward a plea of "alibi."

The prosecution did not assign any reason for the accused conspiring together and murdering Basappa. One prosecution witness however deposed that there were rumours of criminal intimacy between Basappa and Gangawa. The prosecution case rested entirely on the evidence of the first accused's step-sisters and step-brother.

CHARGE TO THE JURY.

The Sessions Judge in his charge to the jury remarked:—

"You have seen the children in the witness-box and you have heard the evidence. You are better judges of the capabilities of Indian children than I am. It is a well-known fact that children in India develop far more rapidly than the children in cold countries, and probably you are better judges of the possibility of tutoring these children or of their possibility of their giving an intelligent report of what they have seen. Could a child of 7 or 8 years, if left to herself, describe three months afterwards the event which she had seen? or is it possible to take three children and teach them to repeat a long story. You have been to school yourselves and possibly you will be able to form an opinion as to whether these children are in a position to repeat for two consecutive hours a lesson from memory. Only one of the children broke down in cross-examination an it was in answers to questions put in a directly leading form. You will also have noticed that there is a certain similarity in the evidence of all these children. It is for you to consider whether that similarity represents what they have seen together or a similarity due to the fact that they have been tutored to tell the story. At the same time it will be advisable for you to remember that these children living in the same house have no doubt often talked over the matter together I have no doubt that, when their elders were talking about it, the children were seated on the verandah to listen to the tale. That might account for the same phraseology, being used by them."

The jury disbelieved these children and unanimously returned the verdict referred to above.

The Sessions Judge, however, was of opinion that the children ought to be believed and hence the reference.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments on both sides, came to the conclusion that the verdict of the jury ought not to be disturbed. As regards the first accused they were of opinion that it was highly improbable that he was not guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The murder was to avenge the family honour. Their Lordships convicted the first accused under section 304 (1) and sentenced him to transportation. The other accused were ordered to be acquitted.

The Government Pleader appeared to support the reference.

Mr. Velinkar with Mr. Nilkant Atmaram appeared for accused 2 and 7.

Mr. Mulgaokar and Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar appeared for accused No. 1.

ALLEGED CHEATING AT CORDITE FACTORY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COONOOR, May 1.

In the case against C. Doraswamy Iyengar, Assistant Pay Clerk of the Cordite Factory, for alleged cheating in respect of Rs. 2,000, the First Class Magistrate of Coonoor heard further evidence. The accused put in a written statement denying the guilt and the arguments on both sides were concluded. The Magistrate will pass orders on Friday next.

The Port Commissioners of Calcutta in their Budget state that they propose to raise eighty-five lakhs for capital work towards the end of the year. The revenue deficit of twenty-two lakhs will be made good from the war surtax which will yield thirty lakhs leaving eight lakhs surplus.

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THE REWARD OF KULTUR.

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BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

SUSPECTED POSSESSION OF ORNAMENTS BY POSTAL CLERK.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before the Chief Presidency, Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Karnik charged Ganpat Ganesh Khare, a clerk in the Nagpore Post and Telegraph Office, with being in possession of gold ornaments, valued about Rs. 900, which he could not satisfactorily account for.

Sub-Inspector Karnik said the accused, who had lately arrived in Bombay, had put up at the Taj Mahal Hotel and went about the town in a carriage. When asked by the manager of the Hotel to pay his fees, the accused produced the ornaments in question. Mr. Karnik asked for a week's remand to enable the Police to make further enquiries in the matter. The accused was not able to furnish bail.

The accused said the ornaments were given in his charge by his father and were in his possession, which meant that they were his. He objected to a remand being granted.

The Magistrate enquired if the accused could furnish bail.

The accused expressed his inability to do so, whereupon he was told that in that case he would have to be remanded to gaol

The accused: Why should I go to gaol? The ornaments are mine. I have committed no offence.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 in his own recognisance to appear in Court after a week.

The accused then asked that he should be given some money to maintain himself for the week.

The question then arose whether the accused should be advanced any money.

Sub-Inspector Karnik said the accused could go to his friends or relatives in Bombay for help.

The accused: Why should I go to them and beg when the ornaments are mine?

The Magistrate said that if the accused's story was true that the ornaments were his, it would be really hard on him that he should be left without any means of subsistence for the week. He enquired what amount would be sufficient for the purpose.

Mr. Karnik said annas eight or a rupee would suffice.

The accused: I cannot maintain myself on that sum. I require at least Rs. 100 to maintain myself. It is my duty to live in comfort.

The Magistrate ordered Rs. 7 to be given to the accused out of the Poor Fund which sum he was to return in case he was acquitted.

The accused: How can I go about on foot in Bombay when even at Nagpore I went in gharries?

ALLEGED ILLICIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Potts, Chief Preventive Officer, charged Ah Sing, Ah Heo and Ah Fow with being in possession of 4 lbs. and 4 ozs. of opium without a license.

The case for the prosecution was that the three accused were going in a victoria out of the Alexandra Dock, when they were stopped and searched by Preventive Officer Clifford. The first accused was found in possession of 2 lbs. of opium, which were concealed in his pockets. Another 2 lbs. of opium were found concealed underneath the cushions where the other two accused were seated.

The second and third accused were acquitted. The first accused was sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

"JAM-E-JAMSHED" CASE.

COUNSEL'S ADDRESS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Zoroastrian Conference, and Professor P. A. Wadia, Dr. N. N. Katrak and Mr. S. C. Petit charged Mr. Jehangir B Marzban, proprietor of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" and Mr. Pirojshah J. Marzban, editor, with defamation. Mr. S. G. Velinker, barrister, and Mr. D. M. Madon, Advocate, instructed by Mr. Pocha, solicitor appeared for the complainants, while Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, and Mr. V. F. Vicaji were for the defence.

Mr. Payne, addressing the Court, said there was not a particle of evidence of any description whatsoever, direct or indirect, that the first respondent had made or published any of the correspondence or articles comp'ained of. It was necessary to prove this in order to prove the legal presumption that as proprietor of the newspaper he was responsible for the appearance of the articles. To hold him responsible there must be in every case sufficient evidence to prove that he actually made or published the matter complained of. As to the charge of abetment the case stood very little higher. There was no direct evidence to show that he instigated the publication or conspired with the second respondent to publish the matter. The fact that the second respondent consulted his father in matters of difficulty did not bring the latter within the purview of Section 107. On the other hand, there was direct evidence that since 1904 the first respondent had ceased to take part in the editing of the paper and that the contributions and other articles went direct to the second respondent as the editor. The Conference had 450 members of which only 80 attended the meeting called to consider the question of instituting these proceedings. A resolution was unanimously passed, but there was no authority by which a general meeting could bind the dissentients or absentees. These had not come forward to make a complaint against the respondents. The present complainants had no authority to file a complaint on behalf of the absentee members. The articles could not be held to be defamatory just because they were apt to hurt feelings or because the language was vulgar and abusive and which no people took seriously. It was only when the language was such as to have a tendency to seriously lower a person in the estimation of others, that it could be called defamatory.

The further hearing was adjourned till to-day.

THE CONGRESS CONSTITUTION & PROVINCIAL CONFERENCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Some Deccanies are going to hold a so-called Provincial Conference at Poona, in defiance of the Congress Constitution, in the second week of May, while the Constitutionalists will hold the Provincial Conference under the Congress Constitution in July next. The situation has aroused in my mind certain thoughts to which, I hope, you will kindly give publicity through the medium of your valued columns.

Article XX of the Congress Constitution is a very important Article. It has so often been referred to in recent controversies. It runs as follows:—

The right of electing Delegates to the Indian National Congress vests exclusively in (1) the British Committee of the Congress; (2) Provincial or District or other Congress Committees or Associations formed or affiliated as hereinabove laid down, and (3) such Political Associations or Public Bodies of more than two years' standing as may be recognised in that behalf by the Provincial Congress Committee of the Province to which the Political Association or public body belongs, (4) Political Associations of British India of more than two years' standing recognised by the All-India Congress Committee, and (5) Public meetings convened by Provincial or District Congress Committees or other recognised bodies."

From the provisions of the above Article, it is clear that public associations can get themselves affiliated to the Provincial Congress Committee in the province to which they beling and thus obtain the right of electing delegates to the Congress. Such an inffential association like the Bombay Presidency Association has got itself affiliated to that Committee. So has the Deccan Sabha, the Broach Association and the Gujarat Sabha of Ahmedabad. In Madras the Mahajan Sabha occupies the same position as the Bombay Presidency Association. It has got itself affiliated to the Madras Provincial Congress Committee. It is not precisely known how many other associations in that presidency or elsewhere have got themselves affiliated in a similar manner. But these instances are enough to show that public associations can get themselves recognised by Provincial Congress Committees in different parts of the country and thus invest themselves with the power of electing delegates to the Congress. Similarly, those who are really anxious to work for the country and the Congress can easily form themselves into Congress Committees in Districts and Taluka towns and co-operate with the Provincial Congress Committees. At Satara there is a District Congress Committee under the thumb of Extremists. That Committee did elect delegates to the Madras Congress. What Satara, which is one of the Extremist centres in the Deccan, could do can surely be done elsewhere. What is it then that comes in the way of so-called Nationalists forming themselves into Congress Committees and holding the Provincial Conference under the Congress Constitution or getting themselves elected delegates to the Congress in a constitutional manner? It is nothing but vanity and obstinacy of the most deplorable kind that is responsible for their self-inflicted isolation. There is a good deal of talk about the necessity of doing active work in connection with the Congress throughout the year. No body denies that the Congress propaganda ought to be conducted in a more vigorous and systematic manner. But what is the best and safest way to do it? By starting District Committees throughout the country as the accredited and authoritative exponents of the Congress. Any patriot really worth the name ought to be satisfied if he can prove instrumental in establishing and working such Committees where District Political Associations do not at present exist, which can be affiliated to Provincial Congress Committees. Here is a splendid scope for the energies of any genuine lover of the Congress. To talk about a 're-united Congress' and at the same time to hold oneself aloof from it or act in contravention or defiance of its Constitution, that is a conduct which deserves the severest condemnation at the hands of the country. It is not genuine patriotism at all, but self-centred vanity of the lowest description. It is not loyalty to the best interest of the motherland and the Congress but disloyalty of an aggravated character, because those who are guilty of it are the loudest in their lamentations over the split in the Congress camp for which, be it remembered, they were themselves responsible. It is not quite fair and consistent to hold oneself aloof from the Congress and then turn rund and ask why the Moderates have not done this or that thing. Work for the Congress is not reserved solely for the Moderates. All sincere workers ought to join hands in a cordial spirit, each according to his lights and opportunities. Besides, it must not be forgotten that even before the split in the Congress camp, the Extremists had not worked a single miracle except the one at Surat, though they expect the Moderates to perform wonders. The work of organisation was even then deplorably incomplete, and the paralysis of political activity, which has since more or less marked the public life of the country owing to causes over which the Congress had no control, has likewise affected the work of consolidation which the Congress should have undertaken. That is, however, no reason why a most vigorous effort should not now be put forth by Congressmen to start district organisations and render the Congress an all-round constitutional and representative body, as the farseeing framers of its Constitution intended it to be. Our Congressmen want the Government to concede municipal and political franchise on a broader basis. Here is an exceptional opportunity for them to show how they can successfully develop the Congress organisation, the off-spring of their political genius, on a truly representative and constitutional basis. Here is work of the most patriotic character to be done, requiring co-operation of the highest kind. It is easy for the Extremist 'patriots' to be hard upon the Mahomedan community for their unpatriotic attitude, but these critics will do well to become their own severe critics and set the Moslems a better example than they themselves have done. If there are any persons who stand in the way of what is called a 're-united Congress,' it is they who must bear the sole responsibility. They are at liberty to hold themselves up as 'skin-exposing patriots.' But the impartial world at large is sure to place them in a different category which one need not more clearly define.—Yours, etc.

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MADON SONS & Co.,
(*The Original Madon's*)
Crawford Market, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 706.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Sanitary Association, Annual General Meeting Princess Street, 5-45 p.m.

King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League, Annual Meeting, Sanitary Institute Building Princess Street, 6-15 p.m.

TUESDAY, MAY 4.

Bombay High Court, Vacation sitting, 11-30 a.m.

Bombay Improvement Trust Board Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5.

High Court, Insolvency Court 11-30 a.m.

Municipal Corporation's Standing Committee Meeting.

THURSDAY, MAY 6

Bombay Municipal Corporation's Monthly Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, MAY 7.

Bombay University, Election of a representative to the Legislative Council.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

DeCOURCY—On the 28th April 1915, at Wellington, the wife of Captain the Hon. M. W. R. De Courcy, 22nd Sikh Pioneers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

TAYLOR—BELL—At St. John's Church, Peshawar, on the 22nd April 1915, Major Ernest Charles Taylor, Indian Medical Service, third son of Frank Taylor, Esq., of Grange-over-Sands, to Eleanor Mary, third daughter of the Rev. J. W. Bell, of Pyrton Hill, Oxfordshire.

RADFORD—SCOTT—At All Saints' Malabar Hill, Bombay, on the 23rd April 1915, by the Archdeacon of Bombay, Edward Alan Radford, of the Indian Educational Service to Mary Cowper Scott, M. D. London, youngest daughter of the late Sir John Scott, K. C. M. G., and of Lady Scott, of 17, Cowley Street, Westminster.

DEATHS.

DOVETON—At Lucknow, on the 19th April 1915, John Hodson Doveton, Major, 16th Cavalry, aged 43 years, eldest son of the late Colonel J. C. Doveton, Indian Staff Corps. Deeply regretted by his brother officers and all ranks of the Regiment.

HODSON—On the 26th April, 1915, at Madras, George Charles William Hodson, for 29 years the dearly beloved husband of Amy Hodson, aged 56 years, 2 months and 10 days. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing wife and children.

LESLIE—On the 19th March, 1915, in London, after a long illness, Annie Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Lieut.-Colonel William C. G. Leslie, Indian Army.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding,

May, 3.

151. No. 7936 Corpl. D. K. Johnstone, B.V.R. (atached Lahore Divisional Signal Coy.) was promoted to the rank of 2nd Lieutenant with effect from 26th February 1915.

152. Transfer.—2nd Lieut. D. K. Johnstone (attached Lahore Divisional Signal Coy.) transferred to the Royal Flying Corps with effect from the 18th March 1915.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, 2nd Lieut.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

PORT OFFICER'B NOTIFI ATION.

The Port Officer, Bombay, notifies that the weather conditions will be probably squally off Malabar Coast.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animals have been kindly presented to the Zoological collection of the Victoria Gardens:—1 Four-horned Antelope (Tetraceros quadricornis) by the Hon. Mr. Lalloobhai Samaldas, C. I. E.

FREE OPTHALMIC HOSPITAL PAREL.

The quarterly report of the Poi Bawdi Free Opthalmic Hospital, Parel, for the quarter ending April 30th shows that there were 368 new patients, out of a total number of 1,517 patients treated. Forty operations were made during the period.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.

It will be good news for skaters, that by special request the management of this popular resort has decided to keep the Rink open during the month of May, three days a week,—Thursday, Saturday (evening and night sessions as usual) and Sunday (morning session only.

MISSING CURRENCY NOTES.

Staff-sergeant Braham, residing in the Ordnance Quarters, Colaba, reports that on his return home on Thursday night he found a drawer of his dressing table open and Rs. 500 in currency notes, which he had put there, missing.

BAI AISHABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

The total number of patients treated in the above dispensary during the month of April was 3859. Out of these 1100 were males, 2059 females and 700 children and the daily average attendance of patients was 123.

PROW SUNK.

At about 11-30 p.m. on Thursday prows Nos. 5220, 5249 and 2406 laden with 250, 300 and 302 bales of cotton respectively sank in harbour opposite the Arthur Bunder owing to heavy stress of weather. Fortunately the men including the tindals who manned the ill-fated prows were all saved.

GOING HOME.

The Hon. Chief Justice Sir Alfred Kensington, I. C. S., Lady Kensington and Miss Kensington, the Hon. Mr. Justice Abdul Rahim, H. H. the Maharaja Kumar Gumansinghji, H. H. Thakur Dalpatsinghji of Rohat, the Hon. Mr. Justice V. M. C. Trotter, Mr. A. J. Clark, I. C. S., and Mr. R. B. Joyner, C. I. E. were among those who left Bombay on Saturday evening for England by the P. & O. Company's English mail steamer Persia.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE RED CROSS GIFTS

In continuation of the paragraph which appeared in a recent issue giving a telegram from the medical authorities in the Persian Gulf asking the St. John Ambulance to send a supply of summer clothing to Basra it will interest our readers to learn that the Association despatched 49 cases of Red Cross Gifts within 6 days of the receipt of the telegram. We think that this may be regarded as a triumph for the organisation of the St. Ambulance Association in India.

MUNIFICENT DONATIONS FOR MARWARI VIDYALAYA.

Seth Ramnaryan of the firm of Ramnarayan Harnand Ray and Seth Dungersi Das of the firm of Ramchander Dungersi Das have contributed to the Fund of the Marwari Vidyalaya the sums of Rs. 61,000 and 51,000 respectively. The building for the Vidyalaya is under construction and it is estimated that a sum of Rs. 1,40,000 will be required for the construction.

Seth Ramnarayan has promised to arrange for the amount of Rs. 28,000 thus making up the total sum of Rs. 1,40,000 that will be required for the building.

ARGYLE ROAD MYSTERY.

Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, concluded the inquest on Saturday touching the death of a newly-born male child, which was found in the corner of a room at Argyle Road, occupied by a widow named Tarabai.

In consequence of information received, the Police searched the room, on the night of the 27th ultimo, when the body was found with its throat cut.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the child was caused by its throat having been cut but by whom there was no evidence to show.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Six attacks and three deaths from plague, and six attacks and two deaths from smallpox occurred in Bombay City on Friday, two of the plague attacks being reported from Mandvi and one each from Dhobi Talao, Kumbhar wada, Mazagon and Byculla. There were no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 86, as compared with 145 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 127 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,073, out of which 60 were found to be plague stricken. A Ward had contributed 5 of these, B Ward 26, C Ward 15, D Ward 3, E Ward 12, F Ward nil and G Ward 1.

SEWREE PETROL BLAZE.

CORONER'S JURY'S VERDICT.

Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, concluded the inquest on Saturday touching the deaths of Dhondia Aba, Mataji Ramji and Tukia Geno, labourers, who received fatal burns in the Sewree Petrol Barge fire last week.

Gunpat Sawlaram, a "muccadam," said all the men working there were searched before they went on board. He saw no one smoking there. He had no regular staff and he picked the men up indiscriminately.

Babu Gunaji, police sepoy No. 48 of the Harbour Police, said he was on the aft part of the boat when work was going on. There was a sudden explosion just where he was standing. Smoke and flames followed. He had searched the coolies before they went on board the barge and found no matches on any of them. No one was smoking on the boat. He saw no drums dropped. He jumped overboard with others.

The jury returned a verdict that the deaths were due to an explosion of petrol but that there was no evidence to show how it was caused.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

The following candidates have passed the different examinations of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay, held in April:—

L. C. P. & S.

Sub-Assistant Surgeons Cooverji Rustomji Atari, Anand Ramkrishu Bhatt, Kishenchand Manghasenj Hiranandani, Chunilal Rajaram Mankar, Ramchandra Vyankatesh Mone, Purshotam Amarchi Paradia and Janardan Waman Watwe, and Miss Daisy Rosario.

FIRST L. C. P. & S.

Messrs. Haji Ghulam Hussain Kasam, Narayan Krishna Modak, Nazarali Mazharali Munawari, Vishwanath Mahadev Paranjape, and Vishwambhar Anant Sakhardande.

FIRST M. C. P. & S.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Bamanji Pestanji Daruvala.

SECOND M. C. P. & S.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Balkrishna Mukund Schoni.

M. C. P. & S.

Group I.—Homi Framroze Payri.

HOSPITAL ON WHEELS.

PRINCESS CHRISTIAN'S TRAIN READY FOR FRANCE.

"A hospital on wheels" is the short description of the Princess Christian Hospital train which is now ready to be shipped to France.

It is due entirely to initiative and energy of her Royal Highness, and is the successor of the train which under the same name was sent to South Africa in 1899 and contributed so much to the comfort of the sick and wounded in that campaign.

The train has been built by the Birmingham Railway Carriage Co. from the designs of Sir John Furley and Mr. William J. Fieldhouse.

There are 14 vehicles of a total length of about 700ft. Beds for 174 patients are provided, as well as room for 400 sitting-up patients. Sleeping and messing accommodation for officers, nurses, and orderlies—a surgery, kitchens, store room, etc.—make up the rest of the train.

An ample water supply is laid on throughout the train, and it is lighted with gas and electricity. In case of these sources failing, simple candle lamps have been placed in each carriage.

The equipment has been the subject of much anxious thought, and runs into many hundreds of items—all of the best description.

In acknowledging her gratitude for the support given to the scheme, the Princess records especial appreciation of the gift from the Canadian Red Cross Society and a donation of £10,000 as "an Easter gift from one with a grateful heart for mercies received."

With a view to encourage commercial and industrial enterprise in the State the Baroda Government has published a set of new rules, for information and guidance of the public. Besides defining the objects of the Department of Commerce and Industries, the number and limit of the various concessions which the State is prepared to offer, are laid down. The conditions for obtaining the concessions and the procedure to be followed by the applicant in each case are also definitely laid down.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Mr. Edwin Brett and Miss Emmeline Orford are appearing this week in a very amusing musical skit entitled, "Mixed Bathing." There is, as a matter of fact, very little mixed bathing about it, but for all that it is a very acceptable production which is boisterously funny in parts, and Brett keeps everybody in the best of humours with his breezy ways and sings some catchy songs, one of which has a kind of Red Indian war cry in which the audience is asked to join. Miss Orford has a *chic* Ostend bathing costume, and contributes largely to the pleasure of the performance.

Quite a remarkable film is that showing the Grand National, one of the classic races of the English turf. This is one of the races on which the cinema companies at Home let themselves go, and as a result we see this week the race from start to finish. It can be followed on the cinema much better than on the actual turf. All the jumps are shown, and the excitement is almost intense in the closing stages. It is an excellent film in every respect, and should be seen by all sportsmen in India.

The new Kinemacolour film deals with the King's visit to Calcutta and shows the elephant festival there. Like the other films illustrating incidents in the King's visit to India, it is an excellent production and of fascinating interest.

"The Mystery of Boscombe Vale," is of greater interest than the majority of the Sherlock Holmes stories that have been presented at this theatre, during the last few weeks. The story lends itself more readily to cinematographic reproduction, and the acting is more convincing than in some of the other films.

"Wiffles' Two Engagements" is a comedy, the excellence of which is guaranteed by the fact that the leading part is played by M. Prince. Pathe's Gazette is of special interest this time because it shows the Australian Troops now in Gallipoli in training in the Egyptian desert.

FEAR AND DIGESTION.

HOW EMOTION CAUSES ILLNESS.

Probably everyone has a vague idea that if he could be free from anxiety and nervousness he would be a good deal healthier, says a writer in the "Daily News and Leader." The average man cannot help realising that fear in some form is constantly coming between him and perfect fitness. He has perhaps some important work to do, and he discovers, to his annoyance, that the very importance of the work is putting him at a disadvantage. His anxiety to succeed acts as a handicap. His head seems fit enough, but his body betrays him. At a time when he wants to be quite unconscious of his body, its disabilities pitilessly assert themselves.

He has perhaps to make an after-dinner speech. He is confident enough, but he finds that he cannot enjoy his dinner, and as the moment approaches when he must get on his legs he is aware more and more of his bodily discomfort. It is only his head that makes it possible for him heroically to get up.

COMMON CAUSE OF ILLNESS.

It may be some consolation to know that fear is becoming more recognised every day as a common cause of illness. There is no disgrace in being nervous. The human body is peculiarly susceptible to the influence of fear. Dr. E. T. Jensen believes that nervous worry and all emotions of an unpleasant character, which he summarises as fear, are frequently a direct cause of illness. Under the heading of fear he groups broadly all such emotions as may contain an element of fear, such as anxiety, sorrow (a present loss, with fear of unhappiness in the future), over-work, anger (fear of another) exaggerated self-consciousness (fear of criticism), and pain, with its milder varieties of malaise and fatigue.

"I submit," writes Dr. Jensen, in the "Lancet," "that the effect of fear will produce to some extent the same condition of intestinal collapse observed in surgical shock, slight possibly in degree, but sustained if the cause persists." He describes how the sight of an accident affects a patient, how his heart becomes embarrassed, and how the "all-gone" sensation appears. As the emotion passes the tone of the body returns.

Dryness of the mouth is another symptom of fear which nearly everyone has experienced. Here is the medical explanation: "It is due to a general re-absorption of fluid from the tissues in a compensatory endeavour to help to fill the vascular area, which has become enlarged owing to splanchnic paralysis, and thus to restore the vital equilibrium by raising the lowered blood pressure."

SEA-SICKNESS AND FEAR.

Sea-sickness may be favoured and sometimes caused prematurely by fear, but Dr. Jensen admits that in other cases the movement of the waves gives rise to shock, with gastro-intestinal paralysis and toxaemia. That is comforting. Even a woman's blush is the result of fear. Here says Dr. Jensen dryly, a vasomotor paralysis alone is effected, while the other unpleasant symptoms are avoided.

How can the effects of fear be overcome? "A man bracing himself for an ordeal," writes Dr. Jensen, "instinctively tightens his belt (girts up his loins). He feels a vague need of abdominal tone, and has a sense of power when this manoeuvre has been carried out." But the great rule is to keep cheerful and tranquil—if you can.

Yesterday the Joint Magistrate of Alipur disposed of the case in which a Bengalee youth, Birendra Chunder Chatterjee, a political suspect, was charged with being a desperate and dangerous character and by habit a dacoit. The Magistrate bound him down to be of good behaviour for three years with two sureties of ten thousand rupees each. The accused who had been in the lock up for the last six months could not furnish the sureties and was sent to jail.

HOME RACING.

RESULT OF ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 30.

Result of the One Thousand Guineas Stakes:—

VAUCLUSE	1
SILVER TAG	2
BRIGHT	3

Fifteen ran.

Won by three-quarters of a length; one and a half.

Betting:—Five to two against Vaucluse; four to one Silver Tag; ten to one Bright.

BEIGHTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 30.

Contrary to all expectations the hope that the two visiting teams would meet in the final of the Beighton Hockey Tournament did not mature. Jamalpore went under to the Rangers by a goal to nil although they dominated the game throughout. A record gathering witnessed this match on the Calcutta ground. The goal came about two minutes from the start. Jamalpore kept up a fusilade on the Rangers' citadel which was particularly in the second half defended by the whole team.

On the Dalhousie Ground the Aligarh had to strike their colours to St. Xavier's who after extra time had been played by a goal to nil. The play was of an even character.

LUXMIBILAS HOCKEY CUP COMPETITION

A DRAW IN THE FINAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 1.

The finalists in the Luxmibilas Cup Competition Aligarh and Lucknow met this evening on Calcutta ground before a large gathering. The game was very fast and some pretty bouts of passing were witnessed and resulted in a draw of one goal each.

CONCESSION FARES FOR THE URS FAIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In response to my request re: concession fare for the Urs Fair of the Khwaja Saheb at Ajmer, to the General Traffic Manager B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay, I beg to give below the copy of Extract Para 1 from Local Rate Advice No. 16 dated 22nd April 1915 received from the General Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay with a request that you will be pleased to publish the same in your paper to enable the public to avail themselves of this Urs Fair of the Khwaja Saheb at Ajmer.

CONCESSION FARES FOR THE URS FAIR OF THE KHWAJA SAHEB AT AJMER.

Visitors travelling from stations distant over 100 miles on the B. B. & C. I. Railway to attend the annual Urs Fair of Khwaja Mohinuddin Chishti at Ajmer to be held from 15 to 21st May 1915 will be allowed returned tickets on payment of the fares noted below:—

1st and 2nd Class Tickets At a fare and a third.

3rd Class by (Mail and 3rd Class (ordinary) Return Tickets At a fare and a half.

The concession tickets will be issued from the 10th to 20th May, and will be available for the return journey upto and including the 4th June 1915.

Reserved accommodation will not be provided on ordinary trains to holders of these concession tickets.

Yours, etc.
M. H. J. M. CHOTANI.

Sewrie Bunder,
Bombay, April 30th.

PETTICOATS AGAIN FASHIONABLE.

CHANGE THAT COMES WITH THE FULL SKIRT.

The petticoat, which has long been banished has returned with the new full skirt. Just as it was an impossibility to wear a peticoat under a tight skirt, so it is now considered an artistic impossibility to wear a full skirt without a petticoat.

And according to the best authorities the full skirt and the petticoat have come to stay. Such was the opinion expressed to a "Dail News" representative by Mr. McCormack, of Paquin's. Dainty costumes of silk and lace and many other wonderful materials are to be seen in the Dover-street show rooms of the famous Paris firm.

"Mme. Paquin almost eighteen months ago saw the freakish dresses which were the outcome of the tight skirt vogue," he said, "and also decided to try to introduce a change of fashion. The full skirt is exceedingly graceful and modest, and it is also comfortable; and the petticoat, which can be made so beautiful, returns with it to general use. Our model skirts have nothing extreme about them; 4½ yards or five yards hem are correct, and we are having nothing to do with those extreme models where the hem is seven or eight yards long."

The full skirt and the revival of the petticoat is greatly welcomed by the dressmakers to whom the tight skirt meant serious loss of business.

WOMEN FOR THE LAND.

"The Government are going to make an experiment by taking and training 300 women for the land," said Miss Mary Broadhurst, M.A., President of the National Political League, in the course of an address at an "At Home" given by Lady Cowdray during mail week.

"For this purpose," said Miss Broadhurst, "the Government are going to take over four or five large farms. The League will select the women. They will be taught milking and other agricultural occupations first and then they will be immediately put on to the land."

Mr. Stephen Graham told of the work done by women on the land in Russia "Russia," he said, "not only supports herself in food obtained from her own land, but supports also nearly every other nation in Europe."

THE "DRESSMAKER'S COAT AND SKIRT."

NICETIES OF NEW MODELS.

The thought of the rigors and hardships of the winter campaign which are endured so bravely by our soldiers strengthens an always natural yearning for the coming of spring, writes "S. C. M." in the "Manchester Guardian." Every now and again a day of wonderful blueness gives us hope of its advent. But such a day generally proves to be a mere interlude in the steady succession of storms of wind and drenching rain, which our armies are also experiencing in France. Every hour of sunshine, however, is doubly precious by reason of its rarity. All its stores of comfort and beauty, all its promises for the future are seized, as it were, with outstretched hands. None is overlooked or slighted. And in giving it welcome the long winter, with all its dreadfulness, is for the moment well-nigh forgotten.

In other years these early days of spring-like splendour have never failed to bring forth the new fashions, any more than they have failed to bring forth the first happy pipings of the birds. In all the great shopping quarters of London the streets are crowded with well-dressed women, many of whom do honour to the sun by wearing their new spring raiment; while in Bond Street and Dover Street, where the great dressmakers congregate, mannequins sally forth to display the most striking of the season's models.

THE NEW SPRING MODELS.

This year, of course, most women are too busy to saunter in the sunshine for the mere enjoyment it brings, and many of the dressmakers are too hardly suffering from the war to exhibit the marvellously long array of models they usually produce. But all this does not mean that there are no new dresses to be seen. On the contrary, it is quite surprising to discover with what energy the couturieres are carrying on their business, arranging new designs and preparing their showrooms just as if they expected the cheerful bustle of a new season to begin.

I am afraid it cannot be a very prosperous season for any of the dressmakers this spring, which is about to come to us. But the fact that they have initiated some quite sensible modes should encourage their customers. Oddly enough, the most advanced fashions are the most sensible of all; and if these are not vulgarised by exaggeration they should at once achieve a success which will impel every woman at once to discard her old dresses and buy new. For the new give her that happy freedom of movement which she has too long sacrificed to the tyranny of the tight skirt.

There was a time when the severely tailored dress was considered the only dress to be worn in the morning. But now that many are obliged to restrict the number of their toilettes it is realised that a pretty coat and skirt is more useful. This is sometimes called "the dressmaker's coat and skirt," to distinguish it from its plainer more masculine sister; and it has that happy quality of being quite smart enough for any afternoon occasion, and yet none too smart for a morning's shopping expedition or a quiet luncheon party.

THE FULL SKIRT.

A large number of the new models of this type are arranged with a full skirt and little coat. There is a quaintness about their lines which is very attractive, and in addition to this there is an extraordinary suggestion of comfort, for the fulness of the skirt is allied with the same shortness which has recently characterised the very narrow skirt. In fact it is here where danger may be found. For unless the war has had a real effect on character, stamping out frivolity and accentuating a feeling for good taste, we shall see many skirts which will be too short, just as for the last few seasons we have seen many which have been too narrow and too tight.

THE CRINOLINE EFFECT.

On quite the newest of these models the skirts are five yards wide. But few women will have the courage to wear them at once. Therefore, in many instances, they are modified to suit individual tastes, and sometimes even the narrow skirt is left to peep from below the fulness, as if the dressmaker were afraid to be quite off with the old fashion before she was quite sure of success for the new. Sometimes the full skirt is very cleverly gored on the hips, so that though it fall from the waist it does not increase the width of the hips. In other instances the skirt is designed with a yoke, and into this yoke the fulness is gathered or pleated. But no matter how it is treated there is always something reminiscent of the crinolined skirt as we know it from old portraits, from faded fashion-plates, or from many delightful drawings in "Punch"; and the likeness is accentuated by the decoration which is provided by bands of velvet, or by ruchings of silk, or by the edge being vandyked or scalloped.

THE SUBTLETIES OF THE NEW MODE.

These are, as I have said, the more advanced models. There are others which are as wide in their measurements, yet they look much narrower. These are generally arranged in box-pleats which fall straight from the waist, and in this straightness their real character is concealed. But even these are accompanied by pretty little coats with somewhat sloping shoulders, long sleeves, and collars which vary continually in shape. Everything is done to endow them with as picturesque an air as possible. Decoration is provided by pretty touches of braid and by the treatment of the collar, which is an ornament in itself and is carried out in velvet, satin, or ottoman. All coats have that straightness of line which ignores both the waist and the hips. Some models recall the coat of the Breton peasant, and in many instances they open over as picturesque waistcoats as any which he wears at his fetes. But one and all seem to be designed with a view to minimising the effect of the wide skirt, as if by this means alone the success of the new coats and skirts could be achieved.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

British Administration.

"New India":—The Indians whether Congressmen or not, fully know the value of British administration, but they also know its defects, and hence agitation, which is legitimate and has to be kept up. What this success is due to, in the first instance, was indicated by Lord Reay, who presided at the gathering referred to above—"importance of good finance." The prosperity of a country, through a beneficial administration, revolves round the latter's financial stability, which is based on right economic principles. Our greatest Indian leaders, like Naoroji and Ranade and Gokhale, have been able to do much good to our country because economics was the fulcrum of the lever of their activities. They studied the problems of Indian finance and have thus rendered most efficient help to the Rulers. Further work along this line needs to be done. Young Indians who are eager to jump into the roaring sea of Indian politics should learn beforehand the economic trick of swimming so essential for their safety, as also to the well-being of those to whom they belong and to whom they owe an obligation, viz., their own countrymen.

Public and the Police.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika":—Talking of police reform, Mr. R. B. Gobindcharan, Chief of the Police, Baroda, spoke thus the other day at the annual Police sports. The Police, said he, should always keep in mind that they were the servants and not the masters of the public and that they should, in all their dealings, behave with perfect courtesy and then the relationship between the people and police would improve. That is the remedy. There is nothing new in it. It is known as much at Baroda as in Calcutta. Why is the London police the best in the world? Because they regard themselves as the servants of the people. Why have the Indian police created such a bad name for themselves? Because they consider themselves as a part and parcel of the Government and try to lord it over those who feed and clothe them. Sir George Campbell and Sir Andrew Fraser did much mischief when, as rulers of Bengal, one of them said that the police was "the pet watch dog of the Government" and the other said that the "Government was the policeman's friend." So long the police are not made to realise that they are the servants to help and not harass the people the relationship between the two will never improve.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 30.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Col. A. Bayliffe, Twelfth Londons.
Major C. C. Ashton, East Surreys.
Major W. Sweny, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt. H. Anderson, Gloucesters.
Captain C. Berthon, East Yorkshires.
H. Flemming, Ninth Londons.
Captain G. H. C. Palmer, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Captain J. G. Ramsay, Camerons.
Captain A. C. Hart, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. A. C. Crookshank, Artillery.
Lieut. K. J. Gibson, South Midland Artillery.
Lieut. R. Hoare, Londons.
Lieut. H. Keet, Liverpools.
Lieut. E. S. Phillips, Monmouths.
Lieut. W. Pittendrigh, Liverpools.
Lieut. T. E. Taylor, Royal Irish Regiment.
Lieut. Z. Turton, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. C. Armitage, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut. S. Callard, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. C. Carew, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. R. Cracroff, East Yorkshire.
Second-Lieut. N. L. De Rinzy, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. F. Haswell, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. O. L. Hawkins, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. D. Layton, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. D. Bell, Camerons.
Second-Lieut. E. A. Edwards, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut. W. Onions, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut. W. Jeffries, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. C. Kennison, Londons.
Second-Lieut. E. Robertson, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. R. K. Simpson, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. F. Steward, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut. B. Toms, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. B. Vann, Sherwoods.

WOUNDED IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Major R. H. Monck-Mason, Munster Fusiliers.
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Lieut. B. Keenlyside, Lancashire Fusiliers.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, May 3, 1915.

A PLATONIC RESOLUTION.

After an interval of five years the Government of India have at last completed the process of digestion of the Report of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation as regards local self-government and have published a lengthy Resolution defining the policy which they desire to see followed in the future. The interval has been occupied in discussions with the local governments on the various recommendations of the Commission, and thereafter with the Secretary of State, while the final stage of digestion has been an abnormally lengthy process of contemplation of all the material thus accumulated by the departmental officials at Delhi and Simla. It cannot be said that the result is particularly startling. There is to be no great step in advance. "Steady and sound progress without hampering local governments and administrations" is the motto on which the Central Government acts. In almost every case, the Government of India have decided to accept the conclusion of the local government or administration concerned "as to the degree of progress possible at the present time." Those who had looked, therefore, for some great and sweeping measure of reform, which would put local self-government in this country on a sound democratic foundation and prescribe for it a permanent way along which it must by statutory provision, inevitably progress "unhampered" by the conservative or reactionary tendencies of individual local Governments or administrations, will be disappointed. And we confess, we are disappointed. The Government of India, in reality, do nothing but give expression to a number of pious wishes, and "in almost every case" where the opinion of the local government is definitely in opposition to the recommendations of the Commission, it is to the former that the Government of India defers. Take for instance the question of the status of the Municipality of Rangoon, the capital city of a leading province, which should be entitled to rank with the leading Presidency towns. The Royal Commission thought this, and they had fully investigated the matter. But the notoriously reactionary local Government of Burma is not prepared to make the concession demanded. We are not told why. The Resolution merely states that the Government of India defer, for the present, to the views of the local Government, though they are obviously themselves in favour of the course recommended by the Commission.

That is not the spirit in which progress will ever be achieved in this country. Under the present constitution there is only one safe principle to follow, and that is, that on matters of broad policy such as this the Imperial Government, where the way has been prepared by exhaustive investigation and discussion, and its view thereby definitely formed, should impose that view on the local governments. This excessive deference to the principle of provincial autonomy is altogether premature. Such a policy can only be safely adopted, if the increasing association of and control by the people in the management of their own domestic affairs is the object in view, when the local administrations have been placed on a more liberal basis, as we trust will be done ere long. When the Heads of local administrations have at their elbows cabinets responsible to the public and Legislative councils elected on a more popular basis than is, at present, the case, the time will have come for the Government of India to free the local governments from a large measure of the control at present exercised, and to allow them to work out their own destinies. But under present conditions the duty lies upon the Central Government of directing the policy of the whole country in regard to such great matters as Local Self-Government, Education, Sanitation, etc. And that duty is not duly performed by the publication of long-winded Resolutions, in which the Imperial Government merely expresses its sympathy with the recommendations of a Royal Commission and its desire that some of them should be carried into effect, and then leaves the execution to the pleasure of the local governments. It is done by the Government of India putting its policy into the tangible form of statutory provisions. That, we think, is what should have been done on the present occasion. The result of the Platonic sort of procedure that has been followed is not likely, in our opinion, to achieve that "definite advance in devolution and political education," for which the Governor-General in Council piously hopes. It means that in some provinces comparatively substantial progress may be made, while in others the powers reserved to local administrations to "fetter local self-government" will be utilised to the full, for reasons which the authorities concerned will have no difficulty in substantiating to the satisfaction of themselves and the superior heirarchy at Delhi or Simla. The history of this question during the past thirty years has not been learnt by Lord Hardinge's Government; if it had, we should have seen something more at this moment than a mere Resolution which lays the foundation for its repetition on a slightly bettered scale for the next thirty years.

"The Government of India," says the Resolution, "declare unhesitatingly in favour of a general policy of further progress, limited only by such conditions as local circumstances may dictate." To the uninitiated this sounds an imposing declaration, but those who have studied the history of local government in this country know what the qualification means, and that the acceptance "in almost every case of the conclusion of the local government or administration as to the degree of progress possible at the present time" means,—as we shall be prepared to show in a future analysis of the Resolution,—that we stand practically where we did. Local Governments, we are told, are prepared to advance in the direction of the recommendations of the Commission. That is not enough. We want to see those recommendations, which have received the unanimous approval of Indian public opinion; carried out in their entirety. "They propose (the local governments)" continues the Resolution, "*in varying degrees* to expand the electroal element in the constitution of local bodies, to extend the employment of non-official chairmen in municipalities, to allow local bodies more ample (*sic*) concontrol over budgets etc., etc." And what is meant by the terms "varying degrees" is revealed when the Resolution goes on to deal with all these questions in detail; when we learn that the principle of an elective majority "should in places, where its success is doubtful. be introduced gradually"; that the change, in regard to non-official chairmen, must be made gradually" and that "in the absence of suitable candidates, it may not be possible to make it finally"; that "power to vary any tax might be reserved by such local governments as are unable to accept in full the recommendations of the Commission"; and that the Government of India is prepared to accept the opinions of the local governments in other matters, where the latter do not "accept in full" the recommendations of the Commission. The whole Resolution is overlaid with a series of cautious reservations and qualifications which rob the high-sounding declaration in favour of a general policy of progress of a great part of its value. And we see no prospect, if this Resolution is to remain as the last word of the Government of India on the question of local self-government, of the leading strings in which the Municipalities, the District Boards and the Sub-District Boards are now held being removed for another century,—unless the local administrations become imbued with a more liberal and a healthier spirit than exists at present. And of that, in regard to this particular question, there is at present little promise.

Notes of the Day.

The Drink Taxation Proposals.

Reuter's statement that the drink taxation proposals were strongly condemned in the House of Commons should not be taken too seriously. The feeling on the subject in the United Kingdom is evidently very intense, and the Government will have more than enough backing to carry through their proposals, substantially in the form in which they have been presented. The liquor interest is always strongly represented in Parliament and can make its views heard. But that does not mean that the House is going to act upon them. The question of Ireland is different. It is perfectly true, as claimed by the Irish leaders, that no case has been made out against their country and the drink question has not the urgent application to Ireland at this moment, as is the case with England and Scotland.

Moderate and Reasonable.

The Government's proposals, considering the circumstances, seem moderate and reasonable. The doubling of the spirit duty, the surtax on heavy malt liquors and the quadruphing of the duties on wine, are proposals to which Mr. Lloyd George should have no difficulty in obtaining the assent of an overwhelming majority; and the powers to have complete control over certain areas, to close any house considered injurious, to suspend the sale of spirits and beers in such areas, and to turn public houses into eating houses,—all these are powers which the common sense of Parliament will gladly give to the Government at this time. Reuters general sort of declaration that the proposals were strongly condemned, seems, in fact, highly misleading, and is, as we have indicated, probably based on the fact that, perhaps, half-a-dozen members made fervid speeches in defence of their own interests.

The Dunkirk Mystery.

The censorship has not exhibited itself in its most brilliant phase in the matter of the telegrams regarding the shelling of Dunkirk. The other day a telegram regarding the fighting near Ypres was held up for several hours and then had to be released to supply the missing link with what came after. That was an unreasonable exercise of the veto over news. To have held up the telegram regarding the shelling of Dunkirk by German warships would have displayed intelligence; since it was so obviously wrong. No German warships could have shelled Dunkirk unless the British Fleet in the North Sea had first been sent to the bottom. Now we are laconically informed that the first report was due to a misapprehension. But the mystery remains, though it is stated that the gun which has been doing the mischief has been located by aircraft, and bombs have been dropped on it. No definite information is vouchsafed regarding the whereabouts of the gun. The authorities must know something about it. Surely there is no reason for concealment.

The "Constantinople for Russia" Campaign.

The mischievous character of the campaign carried on by misguided journals at Home,—and in this country,—in favour of the establishment of Russia at Constantinople is made apparent by an interesting statement published by the "Manchester Guardian" from a correspondent in Roumania. According to the writer, public opinion in Roumania, once almost unanimous in favour of the Allies, has lately been undergoing a marked change, and propaganda in favour of intervention on the side of the Germanic Powers is steadily gaining ground. The change is said to be due to the belief that Russia aspires to establish herself in Constantinople and to turn the Black Sea into a Russian lake. Roumania attaches great importance to the possibility of obtaining Transylvania and Bukovina as a result of the defeat of Austria, but many of her political leaders consider that the future of the Dardanelles is an infinitely more vital national interest. In their view, it is essential that perfect freedom of passage in and out of the Black Sea should be secured by the placing of Constantinople under international control. "The New Statesman" remarks *a propos* of this that there is little doubt that public opinion in England is inclined to sypathise with the Roumanian view on this question.

A Gratuitous Suggestion.

We do not think it likely that Roumania, in spite of her fear of a Russian Constantinople, would ever join the Teutonic allies. She has too many interests on the other side. With the danger of the Russian armies pouring into the plains of Hungary imminent, it is hardly likely that she would care to sacrifice her army on the Austrian altar. But it is significant enough that this agitation, started by people, who want to give Russia something in anticipation that she has not even asked for, has had the effect of damping the enthusiasm of the people of Roumania for the Entente Powers, and has even assisted pro-German propaganda to make headway. Russia has never asked for Constantinople. She has put forward only a legitimate demand for a free passage to the South. And the gratuitous suggestion, that it is inevitable that she must have it if the Allies are victorious, is so pregnant with evil consequences, especially in the nature of stirring up bad feeling among Mahomedans and creating discord between the Allies, that it might well have been the subtle work of the German agents from the Wilhelmstrasse.

A Story of the Censor.

It is consoling to know that we in India are not the only people blessed with eccentric censors. The following story from the "Near East" is quite a gem in the way of a sample of the intelligence possessed by the gentleman with tar brush.

Not long ago an Englishman in Cairo received a letter from an aunt of his in England, an old lady, well over the "three score years and ten," in which, he found, a passage had been deleted by the Censor. That gentleman, however, had not done his work very thoroughly; and with the assistance of an amateur chemist, the fond nephew was able to restore the lost passage. It turned out to be a quotation from Isaiah, "which," writes my correspondent, "the old lady, who was rather fond of perpetrating such indiscretions as quoting Scripture in her letters, had deemed appropriate to the existing state of war!"

The Censor possibly thought, censors being ultra-imaginative, that the quotation contained some terrible Prussian code. However, one is apt to wonder, since censors don't know the Bible, and don't know their work, what is the sum total of their information!

Right of Private Defence.

A case of some importance has just been decided by the Assistant Sessions Judge of Mainpuri, U. P. The facts are that a police sub-inspector accompanied by two policemen went to one Sunder Singh's house, without a legal warrant, to search the premises. But the policemen caught a Tartar. Sundar Singh with the help of his obliging neighbours soundly beat the policemen, took away the pistol which was fired in the scuffle, and confined them for sometime. The case was duly tried in the Sessions Court before an Assistant Sessions Judge with the help of three assessors, with the result that the accused were let off. The Sessions Judge strongly animadverted upon the conduct of the police who fired at the accused, as they were rightly and legally preventing the entry of the police into their house. The house of Sundar Singh was previously searched by the Police, but nothing was found. And the second time the Police Inspector without any legal warrant went to the house with his men fully armed to effect a search again. As the Judge observes! "The fault lies with the police in this case.

and so they were beaten. If a man causes a quarrel on account of his own illegal acts he cannot justify his own acts of violence by reason of his right of private defence. In my opinion sub-inspector Mohammad Naim Khan had no justification at all in shooting down Chote Singh, accused, when the latter was resisting against the exercise of illegal acts of the former. The sub-inspector shot the man at the time he was leaning to pick up a *lathi* as the nature of his wound shows. Instead of shooting him the sub-inspector ought to have showed his willingness not to search or left the place and there the matter would have ended.

I may further note specially that several men who had no concern whatever with the occurrence were dragged into trouble for no fault of theirs.

Official and Personal.

The death is reported of Mr. George Evans Gordon, senior partner of Messrs Gladstone, Wyllie and Co., at Home.

Mr. Goles from Sara Bridge Construction, will shortly become Chief Engineer to the Railway Board in place of Mr. Woodside, who has been officiating in that appointment.

(*Continued from Col.* 6)

istics may be noticed:—

Gold.

	In lakh ozs.	Crore rupees.
1913-14	45.93	28.22
1914-15	17.05	10.70

Of the 28.22 crores of gold in 1913.14, 16.62 crores came from the United Kingdom, 6.67 from Egypt and 1.68 from Australia. In the year under review, there came from the United Kingdom 7.45 crores, from Egypt 0.85, and from Australia 0.43. The imports of silver may be noticed as below:

	Crore ozs.	Crore rupees.
Private	4.44	8.39 in 1913-14.
Private	6.39	11.06 in 1914-15.

The silver imports of Government were as follows:—

	Crore ozs.	Crore rupees.
1913-14	3.54	6.21
1914-15	0.16	0.03

INDIA'S SEABORNE TRADE.

DECREASES IN 1914-15.

We have already dealt with some of the main features of the Report on the seaborne trade of India for 1914-15. Turning to details it will be observed that all through there have been decreases in the value of private merchandise imported compared with 1913-14:—

Imports in Crores of Rupees.

	1913-14.	1914-15.	Dec.
1. Food and drink	24.66	19.59	5.07
2. Raw Materials	10.55	9.31	1.23
3. Manufactured articles.	145.15	106.66	38.49
4. Miscellaneous	2.87	2.33	0.53
Total	183.24	137.91	45.33

The decrease in one year was 45.33 crore rupees, equivalent to 24.8 per cent. The principal commodities in which large decreases are observable are as follows:—

Crore Rupees.

	1913-14.	1914-15.	Dec.	Per.
Sugar	14.95	10.53	4.42	31.6
Provisions	2.47	2.10	0.37	14.8
Liquor	1.87	1.54	0.33	12.3

In will be noticed that in the first group of food and drink the largest diminution is in sugar, amounting to 4.42 crores, giving a percentage of 31.6. The reason of this is not far to seek. The Home Government indented on the large sugar markets for the saccharine commodity from which India draws its annual supplies. The total quantity imported in 1914-15 was 11 million cwts. against 17.9 millions in the preceding year, the shrinkage being equal to 38.5 per cent in quantity. To this extent India was short-supplied and naturally prices mounted very high. The imports from Java diminished by 53 lakhs cwts equivalent to 36 per cent; and that from Mauritius by 11 lakh cwts or 40.7 per cent. The average rate per cent in 1914-15 was Rs. 9.57 against 8.35 in 1913-14, say an increase of 14.6 per cent. Thus, while the quantity declined the price went up.

There was no material or appreciable decrease beyond 1.23 crore rupees in the commodities comprised in the second group, namely, raw materials:—

Manufactured Articles, Group III.
Crore Rupees.

	1913-14.	1914-15.
Yarn and Textile fabrics...	75.54	54.28
Metals	22.00	13.73
Cutlery, etc.	6.43	4.29
Machinery	8.26	6.46

In piece goods the imports were as under:—

Grey.

	In crores of yards.	Value in crores.
1913-14	153.41	25.44
1914-15	132.02	21.28
Less	21.39	4.16

The shrinkage in yardage in the year under review came to 21.39 crore yards equivalent to 14 per cent; and in value to 4.16 crore rupees equal to 16.6 per cent. The average rate of grey cloth per yard in 1914-15 was 2 as. 3 pies against 2 as. 8 pies last last year or 9 annas per lb. against 10 annas 8 pies. Thus, though there was a diminution in yardage, the price of grey cloth was cheaper by 5 pies, or nearly 18 per cent. Practically grey goods imported in 1914-15 were lower by 1 anna 8 pies per lb.:—

Bleached.

	Yards in crores.	Value in crore Rs.
1913-14	79.33	14.28
1914-15	60.42	10.85
Less	18.91	3.43

The shrinkage in goods was equivalent to 24 per cent for 1914-15 and in value to 24.5 per cent. There was no diminution in the price per yard which was 2 annas 11 pies, equal to 11 annas 8 pies per lb.:—

Coloured.

	Crore Yards.	Crore Rupees.
1913-14	83.17	17.86
1914-15	49.47	10.46
Less	33.70	7.40

The decrease was 40.6 in yards and 43.5 in value. The price, however remained in 1914-15 the same as it was in the previous year, namely, 3 annas 5 pies, per yard, or 13 annas 8 pies per lb.

IMPORT OF DYES.

Indian manufacturers of piece goods will take note of the prices of the three descriptions of imported piecegoods and compare them with the prices they realised for their own goods. It will be also interesting for the local manufacturers to note the imports of dyes:—

Dyes.

	Crore lbs.	Crore Rupees.
1913-14	1.62	1.06
1914-15	0.79	0.47
Less	0.83	0.59

It seems that dyes imported during the year, mostly prior to the outbreak of the war, work off at an average price of 9 1.2 annas per lb. when, as a matter of fact, in the preceding year it was 10 annas 6 pies. This is a curious circumstance, but not unintelligible. It may be assumed that the imports in the year under review were somewhat cheaper. All the same dyes after August last have been sold at 4 and 6 times their former price. Practically the importers and the intermediary purchasers have reached a large profit, but the ultimate consumers, namely the mills, have been hard hit.

MACHINERY.

The imports of the principal machinery were as follows:—

Crore Rupees.

	1913-14.	1914-15.
Cotton	1.78	1.56
Jute	1.45	0.87
Prime movers	1.53	1.33
Others	1.55	1.13

Coming to minor imports the figures are as follows:—

Crore Rupees.

	1913-14.	1914-15.
Boots and shoes	0.79	0.54
Carriages and carts	0.25	0.13
Cycles	0.34	0.22
Glass and glass ware	1.94	0.96
Electric instruments	1.07	0.84
Leather	0.40	0.29
Motors and cycles, etc.	1.53	1.02
Kerosine oil	2.85	3.29
Printing paper	0.49	0.41
Stationery	0.69	0.51
Woollens	4.05	2.04
Silk	4.37	3.09
Toys	0.44	0.23
Umbrellas	0.53	0.35

GOLD IMPORTS.

As to imports of gold the following stat-

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

DARDANELLES ACHIEVEMENT.

ADMIRALTY'S ACCOUNT.

NEW GERMAN OFFENSIVE IN POLAND.

DRINK TAXATION PROPOSALS.

Telegrams form Athens state that the Fleet remained in the Dardanelles on the night of April 29th and reopened a terrific bombardment on the following morning.

The Admiralty have furnished details of the combined operations in the Dardanelles of the Fleet and Army. How the landing was effected in the face of serious opposition by the strongly entrenched enemy in successive lines protected by barb-wire entanglements under sea as well as on land. The Admiral reports that the fleet was filled with admiration for the achievements of their military comrades. The Queen Elizabeth sank an eight thousand ton transport.

Nineteen large shells were fired into Dunkirk by a land gun. It was at first surmised they came from German warships which were reported off the Beligan coast. This has, however, been contradicted in a later telegram.

Field-Marshal French states there has been great artillery activity in the region of Ypres and on the immediate "left" the French made sensible progress.

The Russians closely pressed the enemy's advanced guards on the whole front west of the Niemen. Attacks by the Austrians on Polen in the region of the Uszok Pass were repulsed.

Recent references in Russian communiqués to German attacks in north-western Poland, disclose, says a London telegram, an important new German offensive from Tilsit aimed at the extreme Russian right.

The British force in Africa has achieved an important victory.

Mr. Lloyd George has introduced proposals on the question of drink. Spirit duty would be doubled and there would be graduated surtax up to 30s. per barrel on heavy brews and quadruple wine duties, sparkling wine paying 15s. a gallon. Government also must have control over special areas to close public houses and to suspend the sale of spirits and heavy beer in these areas.

SPLENDID ACHIEVEMENT IN DARDANELLES.

THE ADMIRALTY'S ACCOUNT.

OPERATIONS IN THE DARDANELLES.

HOW THE ALLIED ARMY WAS LANDED.

A GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON April 30.

The Admiralty publishes details of progress in the Dardanelles from the 25th to the 29th. The statement says:—

As the result of the operations on the 25th, strong British and Australasian forces were established on the peninsula and French troops were on the Asiatic side.

The British stormed the strong position of Seddelbahr on the 26th and the situation at this end of the peninsula was thus secured. Disembarkation proceeded.

Meanwhile the Australians and New Zealanders at Saribair repulsed persistent counter-attacks until the afternoon of the 27th when the offensive was resumed.

TURKS DREAD QUEEN "BESS."

French troops at Kumkaleh were similarly attacked but retained all their positions. On the 28th and 29th the Allies rested, consolidated their positions and continued disembarkation.

The enemy's weakening counter-attacks were all repulsed. The casualties in the Army have necessarily been heavy.

Turkish warships made several attempts to intervene, but always fled on the approach of the Queen Elizabeth, which, however sank an eight-thousand ton transport.

The fleet engaged the batteries on the 29th and the Triumph bombarded Maidos which is in flames.

STRONGLY ENTRENCHED ENEMY.

LATER.

The Admiralty's account of the recent operations in the Dardanelles says:—Embarkation began before sunrise on the 25th on six different beaches, the operation being covered by the whole fleet. The landing was immediately successful on five beaches although vigorously opposed by a strongly entrenched enemy in successive lines protected by barbed wire entanglements some fifty yards wide and supported by artillery. On the sixth beach, near Seddelbahr, the troops were unable to advance until the evening when the British infantry made a fine attack from the direction of Cape Tekeh and relieved the pressure on their front.

CO-OPERATION OF FLEET AND ARMY.

Arrangements for the landing had been concerted in the utmost detail between the Fleet and the Army. The first day resulted in strong forces being established at three main points. Australians and New Zealanders were on the lower slopes of Saribair to the north of Bagatepe. The British were at Cape Tekeh and Cape Helles and near Morto Bay and the French were at Kumkaleh. After a gallant attack towards Yenishehr, the enemy began strong counter-attacks in the afternoon and hard fighting ensued.

STORMING AND CAPTURE OF SEDDELBAHR

Meanwhile the disembarkation of the army proceeded continuously favoured by good weather. At daybreak on the 26th the enemy were still holding the village and position of Seddelbahr which was a labyrinth of caves, ruins, trenches, pits and entanglements. Aided by the fleet the British stormed the position in a frontal attack through undamaged wire entanglements and Seddelbahr was taken at two o'clock, four pompoms being captured.

FINE WORK BY AUSTRALIANS AND NEW ZEALANDERS.

In the morning of the 27th after repulsing a Turkish attack on their left towards Cape Helles, he Allies advanced and by eight were established on an entrenched line running from a point two miles north of Cape Tekeh to a small plateau above the Detotts battery. An advance has since been made from that line to the neighbourhood of Krithia. Meanwhile the Australians and New-Zealanders who had pushed on with the utmost boldness after landing on the 25th, had been engaged almost constantly invariably repulsing the enemy's strong and repeated counter-attacks. They fought with fine spirit and determination.

THE DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED.

In the morning of the 27th a fresh Turkish division was launched against Saribair, preceded by heavy artillery fire. A hot engagement followed. The enemy came on boldly time after time, but the Australians defeated every attempt. The French at Kumkaleh were four times strongly but unsuccessfully counter-attacked on the 26th. Five hundred Turks in one of these attacks were cut off by the fire of the fleet and captured. The operation of landing an army in the face of modern weapons and despite wire entanglements under sea as well as on land, landmines and deep pits with spikes at the bottom was thus accomplished.

FLEET FILLED WITH ADMIRATION.

The Admiral reports that the Fleet is filled with intense admiration for the achievements of their military comrades. The casualties among the Fleet were not numerous. They were confined to destroyers boats crews engaged in landing operations in which merchant captains and officers and crews of transports also participated. At noon on the 27th a transport was reported off Maidos and before she could escape the Queen-Elizabeth opened fire and her third shot hit and destroyed the transport which sank rapidly. It could not be seen whether she contained troops or not.

KING'S HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS

LONDON, May 1.

The King has telegraphed to Admiral de Robeck and General Sir Ian Hamilton:—

"It is with intense satisfaction that I heard of the success, which, in the face of a determined resistance, attended the combined naval and military operations in the Dardanelles. Please convey to all ranks, including the Allies, my hearty congratulations upon the splendid achievement."

BOMBARDMENT FROM GULF OF SMYRNA.

8,000 TURKS CAPTURED ON PLAIN OF TROY.

LONDON, April 30.

Despatches from Athens state that three warships entered the Gulf of Smyrna on Tuesday evening and opened a bombardment.

The forces landed at Enos advanced twenty miles and occupied several villages.

Eight thousand Turks have been captured on the Plain of Troy.

TURKISH GARRISONS CUT OFF.

LONDON, April 30.

A Mytilene message to "The Times," dated April 29th, says that the fighting in the Dardanelles has been incessant since four on Sunday morning.

The British have captured twelve hundred Turks and the French captured eighteen hundred.

It is stated that the British force established athwart the narrowest part of Gallipoli has intercepted the Turkish garrisons between Kilidbah and Cape Helles.

TERRIFIC BOMBARDMENT OF STRAITS

LONDON, April 30.

Telegrams from Athens state that the Allied Fleet remained in the Straits last night and reopened a terrific bombardment at daylight.

UNOFFICIAL REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 1.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The report that the British troops hold the town of Gallipoli and the narrowest part of the Peninsula are both unofficial. The latter phrase would strictly mean the Bulair Lines which are well to the north-east of any places yet mentioned as points of disembarkation of troops.

SHELLING OF DUNKIRK.

DONE BY A LAND GUN.

NO GERMAN WARSHIPS OFF COAST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, April 30.

The communiqué states that German warships have been seen off the Belgian coast.

Nineteen large shells have fallen on Dunkirk. Twenty persons have been killed and forty-five wounded. Several houses have been destroyed.

LONDON, April 30.

The Press Bureau announces that an aerial reconnaissance showed that the shelling of Dunkirk was by a land gun.

The report of German warships off the coast was due to a misapprehension.

POSITION OF GUN VERIFIED.

ATTACKED BY AIRCRAFT.

LONDON, May 1.

The Admiralty announces that the position of the German gun bombarding Dunkirk was verified by aircraft.

It was attacked in the evening and twelve small and two large bombs dropped.

MORE SHELLS FALL IN DUNKIRK.

PARIS, May 1.

The communiqué says:—Situation is unchanged. Ten more shells fell in Dunkirk yesterday and there were several casualties.

NO MILITARY SIGNIFICANCE.

PARIS, May 2.

An official statement regarding the bombardment of Dunkirk says that it is a fresh proof that the Germans, having failed to pierce the Allied lines, are seeking to impress the neutrals by a demonstration without any military significance.

KING'S HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS

LONDON, May 1.

The King has telegraphed to Admiral de Robeck and General Sir Ian Hamilton:—

"It is with intense satisfaction that I heard of the success, which, in the face of a determined resistance, attended the combined naval and military operations in the Dardanelles. Please convey to all ranks, including the Allies, my hearty congratulations upon the splendid achievement."

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ROUND YPRES

FRENCH MAKE SENSIBLE PROGRESS.

ENEMY'S AEROPLANE BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 1.

Field-Marshal French, in a communiqué, says the situation on our front has not changed during the last forty-eight hours.

The area in the neighbourhood of Ypres has been the scene of great artillery activity, but there have been no other operation as far as the British are concerned.

Counter-attacks by the French on our immediate left, to-day, supported by our artillery made sensible progress.

A German aeroplane was attacked in the air yesterday, also bombarded by our guns and brought down in our lines.

Successful mining operations have been carried out south-west of Wytschaete, in the neighbourhood of Givanchy.

FURTHER FRENCH PROGRESS.

500 INCENDIARY SHELLS FIRED AT RHEIMS.

PARIS, April 30.

The communiqué says:—French troops have progressed in the neighbourhood of Steenstraete.

The Germans fired five hundred incendiary shells at Rheims. Many fires broke out, but they were rapidly extinguished.

TWO LINES OF TRENCHES CAPTURED

PARIS, May 1.

The communiqué says north of Ypres our attacks have progressed on the whole front on a depth varying from a half to one kilometre. We captured two successive lines of trenches and made numerous prisoners.

A CALM DAY.

PARIS, May 2.

A communiqué says:—The day has been relatively calm.

Two German attacks in Argonne near Bagatelle were easily repulsed.

The French carried several trenches in Bois le Pretre, capturing 130 prisoners and one mitrailleuse. The French maintain their ground.

An aeroplane over Sommery was struck by the fragment of a shell which penetrated the petrol tank. Nevertheless the aeroplane returned to the French lines although literally riddled with bullets.

The aviators were unhurt.

THE CANADIANS AT YPRES.

THRILLING TALE OF HEROISM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 1.

A Canadian "Eyewitness," giving details of the Canadian achievements at Ypres, tells a thrilling tale of a fight against overpowering odds. The Canadian division, he says, was opposed by at least four divisions supported by immensely heavy artillery.

The Canadian stood their ground wonderfully despite the adverse circumstances and the Germans tried to outflank them. It was therefore decided to undertake a formidable operation and gain relief by a counter-attack upon the first line of German trenches.

This was effected by the two Ontario battalions under General Mercer acting in combination with a British brigade. Everything depended upon its success.

The Canadians were received with a blasting hail of shot and every other man was seen to fall, but the attack was pressed on.

The advance momentarily wavered but Colonel Burchill, carrying only a light cane, coolly rallied his men and they responded nobly. Colonel Burchill then fell dead at the head of his battalion.

"Eyewitness" related the effects of the German gases on the Canadian trenches One battalion had momentarily to retire from its trench, which, however, it soon recovered and the Canadians generally held their ground as long as possible after the retirement of the French troops, who suffered the full effects of the gases.

Among instances of individual valour, "Eyewitness" records a story of Captain Macuaig, who seriously wounded refused to be removed from the trench, the evacuation of which had been ordered. He only asked the men to give him two revolvers and to leave him alone awaiting the Germans.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES.

LONDON, April 29.

To-day's list of casualties contains the names of seven Canadian officers killed and 38 wounded.

WITH THE RUSSIANS.

ENEMY'S ATTACKS ALL REPULSED.

SUCCESSES IN THE CARPATHIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, May 1.

An official announcement says:—West of the Niemen we closely pressed the enemy's advanced guards on the whole front.

The enemy's attack near the fortress of Ossowiecs was repulsed with heavy loss.

The enemy attacks north of Wakh and on the right bank of the Omuleff all day on the 28th were repulsed, the enemy retiring at one point to their old positions.

Attacks by the Austrians on Poles and in region of the Uszok Pass in the Carpathians were repulsed with heavy loss.

We took the offensive in the direction of Stryj and charged the trenches, bayoneting the offenders and capturing 407 survivors.

IMPORTANT NEW GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

ADVANCE ON EXTREME RUSSIAN RIGHT.

LONDON, May 1.

Recent references in Russian communiqués to German attacks in north-western Poland and the claim in German communiqués that German troops have reached the Divinsk-Libau railway, disclose an important new German offensive from Tilsit aimed at the extreme Russian right. The advance extends along a large front.

CONTINUED ADVANCE.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IN GALICIA.

PETROGRAD, May 1.

A communiqué says:—We are continuing our successful advance on the left bank of the Niemen. We repulsed with great losses attacks on Sosna, also attacks between the rivers Pissa and Szkewa.

The Austrians in the Carpathians developed their offensive in the region of Polen and in the direction of the Uszok Pass. They were repulsed with heavy losses.

In the direction of Stryj we carried two hills south of Koziuwka and Golowetzko, taking a thousand prisoners and several quickfirers.

Our offensive continues.

SITUATION IN CARPATHIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 1.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

While large scale movements in the Carpathians are at present impossible, great importance appears to attach to the minor engagements near the railway traversing the Uszok Pass. Russians hold the positions lying between Lubnia and Butla, according to the "Morning Post's" correspondent six miles on either side of railway on the Hungarian side of the Pass.

"The Times" Petrograd correspondent states that the heights of Lubnia overhang the lines. Should the German attacks here continue to fail, the Pass will inevitably be taken in the rear when the Russians are ready to renew their advance.

EXPLOSION AT PETROGRAD.

BUILDINGS AND WORKSHOPS DESTROYED.

PETROGRAD, April 30.

An explosion occurred last night in the explosives factory in the suburbs of Petrograd. Several buildings were damaged and one of the workshops was destroyed. The loss of life which occurred was principally among the residents in the neighbourhood. Many were slightly injured.

FIGHTING IN AFRICA.

ENEMY DISPERSED AND PURSUED.

CAPE TOWN, May 2.

The British continuing their advance towards Windhuk cut the line north of Gebeon where the retreating Germans were entraining.

A fierce engagement ensued and a British detachment lost seventy prisoners but the main body arriving dispersed the enemy whom it pursued for twenty miles, recovering all prisoners and capturing two guns, several Maxims, two hundred prisoners, the whole train and numerous livestock.

The enemy's casualties have not at present been ascertained.

Ours were twenty-three killed and fifty-five wounded.

DRINK QUESTION IN THE COMMONS.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OVER SPECIAL AREAS.

INCREASED DUTIES AND SURTAXES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, April 30.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Lloyd George introduced proposals on the question of drink. Spirit duty would be doubled while the duty on light beers would be unchanged.

There would be a graduated surtax up to thirty shillings per barrel on heavy brews and quadruple wine duties, sparkling wine paying fifteen shillings a gallon.

It was expected that the beer and wine surtaxes would yield three millions extra.

Government also must have complete control over certain areas and must be enabled to close any public house which was considered injurious, must be able to suspend the sale of spirits and heavy beers in these areas, also utilise public houses to sell food.

TO ENSURE EARLY VICTORY.

Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that Government's proposals were necessary to ensure not ultimate victory, but victory soon, without unnecessary loss of life. Vast quantities of war material were needed, because the time was coming when the Allies' attack would be of a more sustained character than had hitherto been witnessed, and the expenditure of munitions would be on an unprecedented scale even for this war.

THE COST OF LOST TIME.

Mr. Lloyd George affirmed that the time lost by drinking was equivalent to the services of 150,000 men, but he did not think he was justified in proposing total prohibition until other remedies had failed.

PROPOSALS STRONGLY CONDEMNED.

OPPOSITION BY IRISH MEMBERS.

LATER.

In the Commons drink taxation proposals were strongly condemned especially in the speeches of Irish members, including Messrs. Redmond, O'Brien and Healy, who expressed the desire that Ireland should be excluded from the Bill, saying that no case had been made out against Ireland.

The opinion is generally expressed that the House desires to give Government powers to deal with certain areas, but it is probable that the taxation proposals will be altogether modified.

The Commons provisionally passed resolutions in order to prevent withdrawals from bonded stores. Five O'Brienites opposed forcing the first division since the war began.

ABORTIVE ZEPPELIN RAID.

NOBODY INJURED.

LONDON, April 30.

The Zeppelin visit was the most abortive of all the aerial raids hitherto. It is uncertain whether there were one or two airships.

The only damage was a few fires at Ipswich and Bury St. Edmund's. Nobody was injured.

HOSTILE AIRCRAFT OFF SUFFOLK.

PURSUED BY BRITISH AIRMEN.

LONDON, May 1.

Hostile aircraft was sighted off the coast of Suffolk yesterday afternoon but disappeared when pursued by British airmen.

One report says that there were four Zeppelins but it is not confirmed.

NEW ZEALAND OFFERS MORE TROOPS.

MECHANICS FOR MANUFACTURE OF MUNITIONS.

LONDON, May 1.

Speaking at a patriotic demonstration, Mr. Massey, Prime Minister, said that within a comparatively short time New Zealand would have 25,000 men on active service and if another 25,000 were required they would be forthcoming.

New Zealand had also offered numbers of mechanics to assist in the manufacture of munitions and he believed that the offer would be accepted.

RECRUITING BOOM IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, April 30.

Wonderful recruiting is progressing in the Commonwealth owing to the Australian achievements in the Dardanelles.

M. RIBOT IN LONDON.

LONDON, May 2.

King George received the French Finance Minister, M. Ribot, who is at present in London.

M. Ribot has inspected the camps at Aldershot.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 9.)

TURKISH FORCE NEAR SUEZ CANAL.

DRIVEN AWAY BY BIKANER CAMELRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 1.

The Press Bureau reports that a Bikaner Camelry patrol encountered a small force of the enemy twelve miles east of the Suez Canal who retired after exchanging a few shots.

On the following day the cavalry harassed the retreat, making a few prisoners.

COLLIER AND TRAWLER TORPEDOED.

SUBMARINE CHASED BY PATROL.

LONDON, April 30.

The collier Mobile has been torpedoed off the Hebrides. The crew of twenty-three were saved.

The trawler Lilydale has been submarined off Grimsby. The crew were picked up by a patrol boat which chased the submarine, firing fifty shots.

The submarine outdistanced her pursuer, but is believed to have been damaged.

GERMAN AIRMAN ATTACKS AMERICAN BOAT.

NO DAMAGE DONE.

ROTTERDAM, April 30.

The American steamer Cushing was attacked in the North Sea on Wednesday by a German airman, although her name was painted in six-foot letters. Two bombs were dropped but no damage was done to the vessel.

SUBMARINE SINKS RUSSIAN COLLIER.

CREW ALL SAVED.

LONDON, May 1.

A German submarine sank the Russian collier Svorona off Blasket Islands. The crew was saved.

RUNAWAY GERMAN STEAMER RECAPTURED.

LONDON, April 30.

The Press Bureau announces that the German steamship Macedonia which escaped from Las Palmas has been captured by a British cruiser.

PIRATES' VICTIM.

LONDON, May 2.

The five thousand ton steamer Edale from South America was torpedoed in the morning by a submarine. The crew was landed at Scilly Islands.

DEATH OF PRINCE SEBAEDDIN.

AMSTERDAM, April 30.

The death has occurred in Constantinople of Prince Sebaeddin, son of Sultan Murad and one of the founders of the Decentralisation Party in Turkey.

EMPEROR OF ABYSSINIA.

PARIS, May 2.

A communiqué announces that the Emperor of Abyssinia visited Jibutil and inspected the liner Polynesien.

The Madras City police are now investigating a case of robbery in the premises of the Permanent Investment Saving and Lending Society in Armenian Street. This Society grants loans on jewels, house property and other security. On 29th April at 3 p.m. the office was closed by the Secretary and Treasurer and his peon. On Friday at 7 a.m. the peon when he came to office as usual to open the premises, he found that the doors were already open. He immediately sent word to the President and to the Secretary who opened and examined the safes and found almost all the jewels in the larger of the two safes missing. Some jewels of trifling value were, however, left behind. In another safe it was found that some promissory notes and two currency notes for Rs. 100 each were also missing. On looking through the account books some of the pages containing entries relating to jewels had been torn out. The value of the lost jewels is estimated roughly at Rs. 30,000. The President communicated with the police and the Deputy Commissioner proceeded to the premises and investigated the matter. The Secretary was arrested on suspicion as he he was the person in charge of safes, but he has since been liberated on bail. The police searched a number of places in George Town and seised some jewels.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

APPROVER'S STATEMENT.

SENSATIONAL DETAILS OF REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, April 30.

Before the Special Commissioners, Lahore, on 29th April, Amar Singh, the approver, continuing his statement, said:—"A month or two later, that is in January, 1914, began to appear the "Ghadr" in Gurmukhi and Gujrati. The subject matter in the three editions, Urdu, Gurmukhi and Gujarati, was the same, but they were all brought out as separate papers. In March, 1914, the proceedings were started by the Immigration Department of America for Har Dayal's deportation. One day Har Dayal had to address a big meeting including Americans on an Indian subject, when the Immigration Commissioner came personally and served the notice on him to appear next day at his office. Har Dayal delivered a harangue of a seditious nature. The audience expressed sympathy with Har Dayal and several of them promised to stand by him and prevent his deportation. Finally Har Dayal left for Switzerland at the end of March, 1914, when Maulvi Barkat Ullah of Japan and Bhai Bhagwan Singh, who had been deported from Canada, took over charge of the "Ghadr."

VOWS TO ASSERT RIGHTS.

Continuing, Amar Singh said: "After this I returned to St. John and my companions went back to Linton. But we decided to meet at Portland on 7th August, 1914. When all had assembled at Portland, being from 12 to 15 in number, each one of us took an oath not to go to our homes in our country but join the Komagata Maru passengers to assert our rights. The idea was to make a demand from the Government of India and, if this was not satisfied, to use force, also to organise a big rising to preach to the troops in India and induce them to join with us in a struggle against the Government. We then started for San Francisco by rail. On the way we broke journey at Sacramento where a big meeting of the Indians was held. About 5,000 or 6,000 Indians attended this meeting. Barkat Ullah, Ram Chand, Bhagwan Singh, Mahomed and several others addressed the meeting on unity and protection of Indian rights.

He continued: "We were further told that the British Government had not fulfilled the pledge given to us in the Proclamation of 1858 after the Mutiny. Several persons from the audience expressed their readiness to join us, others promised to follow as soon as they were able to wind up their business. Several thousand dollars were collected at the meeting for the "Ghadr." Our party then came to San Francisco. As we have to wait for a ship for some time we dispersed in the adjoining towns and began to work on the fields as labourers. At last the ship Korea set sail on 29th August for Hongkong with 70 Indians including myself."

"From Nagasaki our ship came to Manilla" Describing the voyage to India witness said, "our ship arrived at Hongkong. Each one of us was advised to look through his things carefully and throw away articles of suspicious character on the way. At Hongkong we were searched by the police but nothing incriminating was found on us. Our names were taken down. We were asked where we had come from and where we were going to. Several of us including myself gave false names. During our voyage from San Francisco to Hongkong we kept no distinction of caste or creed. We got rations from the ship and all Hindus and Mahomedans took their food from the same kitchen. Ten men were detailed on duty each day, irrespective of whether they were Hindus or Mahomedans to prepare meals for the party. We landed at Hongkong. We were about 70 Indians. All of us stopped at the Gurdwara. There we met several Indians who had come from Canada. Several men from Canada came after our arrival and joined us at the Gurdwara. We were told by those Indians that they had made enquiries from the Captain of the Police and been told that they could not go as in those days no ship was going to India.

The witness then went on to give the names of the returning emigrants, their activities in Hongkong, how they got passports, how their numbers were augmented by fresh arrivals, how they left Hongkong on 13th or 14th October, 1914, by the Tosha Maru, the party consisting of 250 to 300 Indians, some of whom the witness named. At Singapore they landed by resorting to a dodge and tried to poison the minds of the Indian sepoys there. Here they stopped for three days and their steamer took on more Indians. On the voyage they continued to recite inflammatory and seditious speeches.

ARRIVAL AT CALCUTTA.

We arrived at Calcutta on 29th October, 1914. A European and an Indian officer came on board the ship, examined us medically and asked us where we had come from and where we were going to. At the port several military officers came and searched us. A strong force of police and soldiers kept a watch on land. With the military officers were 2 Indians. We were thoroughly searched. One of the men who had come from Canada had a typewriter and another had a printed paper in English. These two men were placed in custody. Nothing incriminating was found on any other of us as we had told all the Indians during the voyage that we would be searched and had asked them to throw away everything of a suspicious character.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 1.

To-day, Amar Singh, approver, continued his evidence and the whole of the day was taken up with his statement. In the course of his evidence Amar Singh, stated that he and his companions had been brought into the Punjab by a special train at the end of October 1914 and while the others had been separated seven of them had come to Lahore and found lodging in Moolchand's Serai. He went on to speak of their experience in the Punjab, their call on Bhai Parmanand to get Jagat Ram's address, their meeting one another in the bazars of Lahore, their visit to Nankana fair and association with other returned emigrants and meetings at Cheharta and Ladowal, arranged for 6th and 17th November respectively, which the approper did not attend. He was, however, told by Jagat Ram that at the Ladowal meeting they were informed that not only their companions who had been taken to the Multan jail but also the passengers of the Komagata Maru had been interviewed in the jail and it was the sense of the meeting that they should now set to work to bring about the "Rising" and collect money and arms to organise "a big rising." He and his companions then dispersed in different directions, till the next meeting which was to come off at Moga on 19th November, to preach amongst the people and specially troops.

PROJECTED ATTACK ON LAHORE MAGAZINE.

The next meeting was held on 22nd or 23rd November in the open fields at Phagwara and was largely attended by the leaders. It was stated that two men had been sent off to Calcutta to purchase arms and arrangements were made for different persons to meet the two men at various stations on their return to take delivery of arms. The journey to Calcutta, however, proved unsuccessful. Kartar Singh told the witness that Jagat Ram had been sent to Peshawar to get arms, while he himself had met a sepoy in Lahore Cantonment who agreed to help them, and they were to take some men with them to loot the magazine. Jagat Ram was arrested at Peshawar. An important meeting was then held at Moga at which practically all the leaders were present. Kartar Singh informed the meeting that arrangements had been made for an attack on the magazine of Lahore Cantonment and that a Sikh sepoy had promised to help them if they brought men. The scheme was opposed by the witness and three others as they thought they were not strong enough for this work but they gave in on Kartar Singh's assurance that complete arrangements had been made. All of them then dispersed to collect and bring men.

A MEETING WITH A BENGALI.

Throughout the months of November and December, 1914, the witness and his associates kept going to and fro between Lahore, Amritsar, Ludhiana, Hoshiarpur, Nawanshahr Jullunder Phagwara, Kapurthala, Ambala, Benares, etc. Of these wanderings Amar Singh gave a detailed account. At Jullundur their party met a Bengali on 30th November with whom they had a long consultation. The Bengali asked them how many persons there were in their party. Kartar Singh replied that there was no dearth of men but they wanted arms. They asked him if he could get them arms. He said that arms could not be had, but they could prepare bombs. If they provided him with money he would undertake to make bombs. This they promised to do. They also asked him if there were many parties working in Bengal. He said there were few workers now as they had run short of arms and money. The Bengali gave Kartar Singh a revolver and 6 or 7 cartridges. The Bengali asked Prithi Singh to see him at Benares on 5th December.

DACOITIES WITH INK-POT BOMBS.

The ink pot contained the chemicals of bombs. An experiment was made with it at some distance from the city on the bridge of the big canal. The bomb exploded with a great noise. Dt. Mathra Singh was authorised to buy such chemicals. One day witness went to the shop of Chranjit Sahni where he noticed a wooden "surahi." It struck him that the lower portion would do very well for the shells of bombs. An order for five maunds of outer bombs cases on this pattern was given to the Rago foundry, Lahore, under the pretence that the witness required small "kalsis" for his house. These shells were, however, not finished by the foundry, as Rago Ram said that it had raised a suspicion in his mind that they were asking for shells for bombs and not "kalsis." The earnest money (Rs. 5) was returned and the receipt (put in Court and identified by the witness) taken back from him.

They now tried to commit dacoities with ink-pot bombs which they had prepared, but on two occasions they met with failure. Kehr Singh and Balakha Singh, both returned immigrants from America, gave Rs. 1,000 for the work.

The Court rose for the day after the Government Advocate had announced that he had just received a wire saying that Nidhan Singh, one of principal absconding accused, had been arrested.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

BENGAL COMPROMISE COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 1.

At the last sitting of the Indian National Congress in Madras a resolution was adopted to form compromise committees in all the Provinces with a view to bring about a conciliation between the conventionists and non-conventionists so as to allow the latter to rejoin the Congress.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee have nominated such a committee with Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea, Messrs Bhupendra Nath Basu and Yatindra Nath Chowdhury as members.

THE GUTENFELS' CARGO.

The following summary of the orders of the Alexandria Prize Court regarding the cargo on board the s.s. Gutenfels is published in a Press Note: —

That cargo shall be delivered only in accordance with the orders of the Prize Court or of releases issued out of the Prize Court.

That all cargo ordered to be released should be delivered to the persons entitled upon payment of the following charges, viz.:—

(a) reasonable freight or percentage chargeable on value of cargo to cover expenses of moving and discharging ship;

(b) reasonable landing and warehouse and insurance charge up to the time of delivery;

(c) proportionate marine and warehouse risk insurance premium in respect of the voyage from Alexandria;

(d) any additional general average or similar charge which may be incurred during the voyage from Alexandria.

The orders further provide that any party may apply to the Prize Court to disallow any charges or other expenses paid or deducted as above, and that on these being disallowed by the Court they shall be at once refunded.

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The new rates of subscription will apply on and after May 1st. Present subscribers will have the periods of their subscriptions extended pro rata dating from May 1st.

POLITICAL PENSIONERS AT LARGE.

EN ROUTE TO THE FRONTIER.

STOPPED AT ATTOCK AND SENT BACK TO LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 1.

With reference to the story of the arrest of two Afghan Princes at Attock which has found publication in certain newspapers, it is understood that the actual facts are that two of the younger sons of the late Sirdar Ayub Khan, who are political pensioners of the Government of India and as such subject to certain restrictions, left Lahore without permission on the 23rd April and made their way towards the frontier by a motor car. Orders were at once issued for their recall. They were accordingly stopped at the Attock bridge and sent back to Lahore where their conduct in disregarding the conditions of their allowances is now under enquiry.

BONE DISINTEGRATORS.

It has ofen been suggested that everything possible should be done to reduce the extensive export that is now going on of bones from India and to popularize this form of fertiliser with the ryots. The U. P. A. S. I. has constantly advocated this step. It is, therefore, of interest to note the issue of a leaflet prepared by Mr. Cecil Wood, Principal of the Coimbatore Agricultural College, entitled "A note on a possible use for Oil Engines when not required for pumping," in which he makes an excellent suggestion as to the utilization of bones locally by agriculturists. He says:—

"The very large export of bones from the Presidency is taking away from the land an important plant food, and one which experiment has shown is of great benefit to many crops. Further information about the value of bones as a manure is given in the bulletin on paddy manuring issued by the Agricultural Department and published at 3 pies. But for bones to be useful as a manure they require to be finely ground before being applied to the fields, otherwise their action will be very slow. This grinding is done by machinery, and it is suggested that owners of oil engines and pumps might find it profitable to use such machines, to give work for their engines at the time when there is no pumping work to be done. The bones can be easily stored, both in the raw state and after crushing, as bone-meal, so that the work can be taken up intermittently, when ever opportunity occurs.

"A trail has been made with a small machine at the College Farm, Coimbatore. The machine was supplied by the kindness of Messrs. Burn and Co., and is a Christy and Norris Disintegrator size 00; it is priced at Rs. 340. This disintegrator consists of a shaft carrying four strong iron bars, which revolves at a very high speed, 4,400 revolutions per minute, inside a strong iron casing and beats any material introduced therein until it is fine enough to pass out through the sieves provided. These are of several different grades, so that the degree of fineness to which the material can be ground, can be varied.

"A trial made with ordinary bones, with a seive of 3'16" width, showed that a ton of bones could easily be crushed in a working day of 8½ hours. Bone-meal is now selling at from Rs. 80 to 85 a ton according to the fineness to which it is ground; if the price at which raw-bones can be purchased is known, it can easily be calculated whether it would be profitable to buy a machine or not. The engine power required to run the machine is not more than 5 horse power. Other materials besides the bones can be crushed in the disintegrator.. It has been used, e. g., to grind up bricks, which it will do at about the same rate. Any bark or root which has to be ground, may be treated in the same way. "The Department of Industries, Madras, is prepared to give any further information about these disintegrators."

SUGAR FROM BEET.

"The Engineer" has a suggestive leading article on engineers and the sugar supply. "Nature" in summarizing it, says:—

It is estimated in this article that to produce 1,500,000 tons of sugar would require some nine million tons of beet to be grown in this country. This would require, roughly, one million acres of land to be devoted to beet at one time. Beet should not be planted more often than once in three years—wheat and oats can be cultivated on the same land during the other two years. On the agricultural side, the idea of Great Britain being largely self-supporting as regards sugar is by no means chimerical. The machinery necessary for beet sugar factories can all be manufactured in this country; many of our makers produce it already. To meet the needs of manufacture, 110 factories are suggested, each dealing with 1,000 tons of beet a day. Each factory would treat 80,000 tons of beet during its season of eighty days, and would deal with the produce of 8,000 acres. The capital outlay on each factory would be about 120,000 and a profit of one-tenth penny per pound of sugar would give a return of about 10 per cent notwithstanding the fact that the factory would lie idle during the greater part of the year. The proposal seems to offer large commercial possibilities.

IRANIAN ASSOCIATION.

DASTUR DR DHALLA'S NEW BOOK.

THE PARSI PANCHAYET AND PATRONAGE.

The fourth annual meeting of the Iranian Association was held on Friday afternoon in the Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, the President, Mr. H. J. Bhabha being in the chair.

Prof. P. A. Wadia presented the Annual Report of the Managing Committe who, among other things stated as follows:—

The total membership of the Association rose from 355 at the beginning of the year to 420 at the end of the year under report; the number of Life Members increased from 16 to 28.

We held seven monthly meetings during the year; amongst the subjects discussed were: "Facts and Ficton relating to the Juddin question," "The origin of Language," "The necessity of introducing the elements of Greek and Roman History in our school curriculum" and "Some analogous conceptions to be found in the Gathas and in Plato's Dialogues."

The financial position of the Association has improved during the year. The Committee has invested in Port Trust Bonds to the extent of Rs. 1,500, making this the nucleus of a fund which it hopes will grow with time.

The Report was approved and adopted and a Managing Committee was elected.

Mr. C. M. Cursetji then moved that "This meeting of the Iranian Association expresses its sense of surprise at the Resolution of the Trustees of the Funds and Properties of the Parsi Punchayat declining to give recognition to the recent publication by Dastur Dr. M. N. Dhalla, M.A., Ph., D., on Zoroastrian Theology, as a work fully deserving the patronage of and support from the Sir. J. J. Translation Fund. This meeting is of opinion that the aforesaid Resolution which is reported to have been arrived at by the Trustees exercising their personal judgment and discretion in the face of a very strong recommendation of duly recognised experts appointed by the Trustees themselves, involves a question of principle as to the administration of a public fund vested in the Trustees as representatives of the Zoroastrian community. This meeting authories and empowers the Managing Committee to draft and forward to the said Trustees a representation in this matter, and, if the Committee so choose, to create a public opinion on the principles involved in the system of administration of the public charities of our community."

Mr. Cursetji said that the circumstances under which this Resolution was moved were these: Dastur Dr. Dhalla recently published a book called "Zoroastrian Theology." He applied to the trustees for support from the Translation Fund. In accordance with the procedure laid down by the Trustees themselves the book was referred to two experts for report. Both these experts strongly recommended that the book was fully deserving of support. The matter then came up before a meeting of the trustees, when four of them attended and it was unanimously resolved to purchase 25 copies of this book. Sir Dinishah Davar then came to the meeting and said the Resolution was illegal as the trustees had commenced work before the appointed hour. The trustees pointed out that they had as usual followed the office clock and were not wrong. Sir Dnishah was not convinced and said his watch was correct and they must follow his time. Somehow or other, Mr. Cursetji said, the trustees allowed themselves to be led by the nose by Sir Dinshah, rescinded this Resolution and adjourned the matter until the next meeting. At the next meeting, in spite of the experts' opinion, in spite of the opinion of their co-trustee Mr. Kharegat, who also is a scholar in Oriental research, the trustees by a majority decided not to accord any support to this book. This, he said, was a grave scandal and a distinct abuse of the powers possessed by the trustees. A principle was involved in the matter, namely, whether the trustees were not found in such matters to follow the experts' advice. This principle of obtaining and following expert advice was laid down by the trustees themselves after great agitation in the community and they ought to protest against the policy adopted by the trustees in the present case.

Mr. R. P. Mody, in seconding the proposition, said that this filled them with dismay at the sense of responsibility the trustees displayed.

Several other speakers supported the Resolution which was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

FIRE AT AMRITSAR

OIL GODOWN ABLAZE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 1.

The "Bulletin" reports a disastrous fire which took place last night at Amritsar at the godown of the Standard Oil Company. 12,000 gallons of oil were burnt and the damage is estimated at Rs. 12,000.

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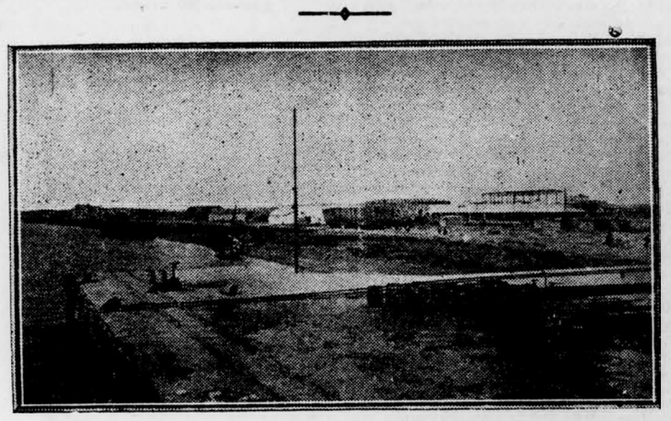
(Continued on 6th Column.)

MACHINERY, ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL AND MOTOR SECTION.

(Published every Monday.)

THE OIL WELLS OF PERSIA AND THE WAR.



The Abadan Refinery on the Persian Gulf. This forms the head of the pipe line. The river is the Shatt-al-Arab.

The following article is contributed to "Cassier's Engineering Monthly" by a staff correspondent:—

The advance of the British force from the Persian Gulf to Bagdad brings to the front the important position of the Persian oil wells situate just across the frontier. While not actually on Turkish soil, they are sufficiently near the scene of operations to be the subject of attack by an unscrupulous opponent not too chary about the observance of the rules of strict neutrality, and if Turkey borrows a lesson from Germany, she may well disregard the rights of others. Hence the recent fighting near Ahwaz on Persian soil surprises no one and it will not be the last encounter.

The events now happening form an interesting commentary on the debates in the House last summer, when the Admiralty subscribed for two million ordinary shares and one thousand preference shares as well as for 199,000 first debentures on the Anglo-Persian Oil Co., and successfully justified its action both on business grounds and on considerations of Imperial policy. To understand the exact international situation, it is necessary to appreciate the position of the Company's oil wells.

The Company's production is at present obtained entirely from the Maidan-i-Naphtun area, lying 140 miles N.N.E. of Mohammerah, which is situated at the junction of the Shattal-Arab and Karun Rivers. From Maidan-i-Naphtun the oil has to be conveyed 145 miles by pipe line to the refinery at Abadan on the Persian Gulf, 800 feet below the level of the oil field, and materials have to be transported to the field by river and across a difficult tract of country by mules. The present workings are, by the way, entirely under the charge of British subjects; the skilled labour is mainly recruited from India, while the unskilled labourers are, in accordance with a provision of the concession, largely Persians, and no difficulty has been hitherto experienced in securing an adequate supply.

The pumping station is situated at Tembi, 2½ miles from the field, where powerful modern pumping machinery has been installed. The pipe line is 6 inches in diameter as far as Wais (53 miles), and 8 inches thence to Abadan, and has an estimated capacity of about 1,000 tons per day, though this figure has been appreciably exceeded over short periods. The greater size of the pipe line from Wais will enable considerable quantities of oil to be carried from the White Oil Springs and Ahwaz without reducing the quantity being carried from Maidan-i-Naphtun. The pipe line is provided with gate-valves 10 miles apart, and stations have been placed at intervals of 20 miles for the purpose of keeping an hourly record of the pressure, with a view to detecting and avoiding any loss by leakage. The line is patrolled from each of these stations, and there is telephonic communication between the field, the tsations and the rennery at Abadan. About 75 men are required for the working of the pumping station and pipe line. The refinery, which employs a large number of men, is of modern construction, well designed, and laid out with a view to future extensions. It contains four benches, consisting in all of 34 stills, and petrol, kerosene of two qualities, and oil fuel are produced. The total storage at the refinery under construction, will have a capacity of nearly 110,000 tons, of which 60,000 tons will be for crude oil. A steel jetty has been built on the river bank near the refinery, having a depth of 25 feet of water alongside at low water spring tide, but tank steamers load to only 18 ft. 6 ins. at the pier, and take the remainder of their cargo from lighters below the bar of the Shatt-al-Arab. It is expected that it will eventually be possible for vessels to load to a considerably greater depth at the refinery.

So much for the wells. The international situation is more involved. At least no trouble ought to be expected from Persia, though it is a land of surprises. The present Anglo-Persian Oil Company is really an amalgamation of two others—the First Exploitation Co. (1903), and the Bakhtiari Oil Company, Ltd. (1909),—the former exploiting the one square mile in the Maidan-i-Naphtun district, and the other all the ramaining oil properties in the territory of the tribe whose name it bears. For the first concession the Persian Government received £20,000 fully paid shares and a £20,000 cash payment, in the latter the Bakhtiari Khans receive 3 per cent. of the share capital. The Persian Government in addition receives a royalty of 16 per cent. of the net yearly profits. No trouble need be therefore expected from official Persia. Nor ought the attitude of the Bakhtiari themselves to accord otherwise than with their financial interests. They too will do their best to protect the wells and not only from interest but because they are well disposed towards us. Yet while the oil fields may be safe enough, the pipe line is more exposed. It starts about 30 miles east of Shustar and the inhabitants of this place, as the recent fighting has shown, are always more or less at feud with the Bakhtiaris. Moreover, the whole Turco-Persian frontier on either side is not too safe at any time even in peace, and it is certain to be worse in war when money is spent lavishly to suborn opposition to us. The pipe line may therefore need a considerable amount of defence between the two secure termini.

Yet it should be remembered that agreements with the Khans for the policing of the field works and upper section of the pipe line, and with the Sheikh of Mohammerah for the same work in connection with the refinery and the lower section of the pipe line, have been carried out loyally with satisfactory results. The material benefits obtained by the peasants in the form of regular employment and medical attention have moreover had a considerable effect in producing a condition of tranquility amongst a hitherto disturbed population. Exactly what the local situation now is we do not know. Most people would be quite satisfied if the war only accentuated sporadic local unrest without causing any serious development. Yet the higher the British force advances the greater will—for a little while—grow the likelihood of factitious trouble in or near the line of communications.

One word more as to the Admiralty position. We are actually profiting now by the supply of oil. To prepare an oil fuel suitable for Admiralty requirements it is only necessary to remove about 30 per cent. of the light products; allowing 5 per cent. for loss in refining, a quantity of oil fuel is obtainable equivalent to 65 per cent. of the original crude. A bench of 4 stills is capable of treating 7,500 tons of crude oil, giving an output of about 4,800 tons of Admiralty fuel per month, and as the refinery is at present constructed, 20 stills could be turned on for this purpose which would produce about 24,000 tons a month, or in round figures about 280,000 tons a year. The total capacity of the pipe line is not sufficient, however, at present to deliver the necessary amount of crude oil, and the maximum possible output of oil fuel at the present time cannot be estimated at more than 20,000 tons a month, or about 240,000 tons a year. This is, though, enough for immediate needs, if the supply steadily continues.

Since writing the above we learn from "The Times" that the Anglo-Persian Oil Company's pipe-line has been cut, the smoke and flames being visible for a distance of 50 miles.

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GAS PIPE WELDING.

An instructive application of gas welding was made in San Francisco to the welding of the joints in an 8-inch high pressure gas main. The metal was 3-16-inch thick. It was found advantageous and practicable to weld the joints in a 500-foot length, with the aid of three men, in the following way. Short lengths of timber were put across the ditch at suitable intervals, and on these the work would be put. Instead of the workman carrying the torch around and under the joint, the work would be rolled. The operator would thus be enabled to perform the welding operation on the upper side of the joint. At first, the weight of piping that would have to be rolled to bring unwelded portions of a joint into position was small, but as the length of the finished work increased, the weight increased too. It was found possible for two men to roll as much as 500 feet at a time, however, if the whole was in a straight line. It is claimed that this procedure resulted in good alignment of joints. The edges to be welded were not brought into actual contact, but where left about 1/8 inch apart. The object of this seems to have been to force the operator to weld through the entire thickness of metal. The welding rod was 3-16-inch Norway iron. The new metal was added until the weld was thicker than the work. Some severe tests were made which showed the strength of the joints. In one style of test, the pipe was flattened out after welding and then bent until a break occurred. In every instance, the breaks avoided the weld. In another test, two 40-foot lengths were welded together while lying on timbers placed across the ditch. Subsequently, the timbers, under one of the lengths were withdrawn, leaving the unsupported 40-foot of pipe extending out from the supported length in cantilever style. The weld was, ofcoure, subjected to tremendous crushing and tensile stresses by this procedure. It is stated that the weld remained unaffected by this severe treatment.

Two other methods of procedure are applicable in welding such piping. The several joints may be welded in the ditch without turning, by digging bell holes to afford working room. However, this methd is inadvisable if it can be avoided, because of the difficulty of making good and sound welds all the way round and because of the expense of digging the many bell holes. Another method proceeds by welding in the ditch; only in this case the welds are made before the tubing is lowered to final position. The work is rotated in the ropes of chains by which it is supported. The workman may then operate always at the top of the piping. The first method described is, however, to be preferred where applicable. This method permits a plurality of welding operators to be employed simultaneously on a long length, just as in other methods. There might be some little loss of time due to differences in rapidity of various welders. It is understood that at the close of each day's work, the tubing connected up was put under 150 pounds pressure for the night. It was found possible to reel 500-foot lengths of welded pipe into the ditch as if it were cable. However, the pipe would be reeled in progressively, one suport being taken away at a time. When the whole length was down in the ditch, it could be dragged by means of a block-and-tackle and an automobile to meet another length of pipe. The welding up of the joints between long lengths would be done by the workman operating in a bell hole. The rough treatment of reeling and dragging is an advantage rather than the reverse, as it accords a test which, when the work is done right, it is well able to withstand.

The entire amount of tubing installed amounted to about 5,000 lineal feet. The saving in labour in operating at the top of the ditch instead of in a bell hole at the bottom will be understood when it is said that a typical weld at the surface required 10 minutes, while at the bottom 28 minutes would be consumed. When it is borne in mind that the consumption of gases will also vary and in about the same proportions, the advantage of the surface method will be appreciated. However, the man welding on the surface will require the labour of other men for the rolling of the work. This will tend to partially offset the advantage. Altogether, the surface method is probably a great deal cheaper. It is also better, as the workman can perform the welding operation to advantage, especially as regards giving the weld a greater thickness than the pipe.

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SIR JOHN SNELL.

(President of the Institute of Electrical Engineers.)

Sir John Snell was born at Saltash in 1869, and having completed his preliminary engineering training as a pupil, he received an appointment on the staff of Messrs. Crompton and Company, and was engaged on the Kensington and Knightsbridge and Notting Hill, and Stockholm (Sweden) electric light systems. Afterwards he became Chief Assistant for several years to Major-General Webber, R.E., C.B., whom he assisted in the Parliamentary work for a projected tube electric railway. In 1893 he was appointed by Professor Henry Robinson, C.E., to the then St. Pancras Vestry's electrical system, and, under Professor Robinson, superintended the construction of the King's Road electricity station, and dust destructor, and the system of mains in that district. In August, 1896, he was appointed Borough Electrical Engineer at Sunderland, which position he held for 11 years, and in addition to constructing the new three-phase power station he introduced the three-phase system to the shipyards on the Wear. In 1899 he was also appointed by the unanimous vote of the Council, to be Borough Tramways Engineer, and was responsible for the acquisition of the old tramway system and for the Parliamentary work and reconstruction of the track, car sheds, and electrical equipment of the Corporation tramways.

In 1905 he was appointed by the London County Council to be their joint consulting engineer on the County Council's Power Scheme of that year and was again retained by them for the 1907 Bill. Since then he has acted for the County Council in several tramway and other matters.

He began to practise in Westminster with Mr. Moore Ede in 1906, and amongst other things was appointed Consulting Electrical Engineer to the Buenos Ayres and Pacific Railway for whom he carried out important works in the Argentine.

He was the chief technical witness for the Government in the great Arbitration between the Post Office and the late National Telephone Company, and for his services in connection with this arduous work—the results of which were so successful to the nation—he received the honour of knighthood from his Majesty the King, in 1914.

At the present time he holds the position of President of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, and is also chairman of the Electrical section of the British Engineering Standards Committee.

STANDARD LIGHTS.

In order to clear away the mist of doubt as to what are powerful lights on motor-vehicles, the Automobile Association, says the "Illustrated London News," has been in communication with the authorities on the subject of the establishment of a standard lighting power for the guidance of motorists as to the maximum intensity of light allowable under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm regulations. The Secretary of State for Home Affairs accepted the offer of assistance made by the A.A. in this connection, and, after careful consideration of results of certain tests, the Association has now forwarded its report to the Home Office. Motorists will eagerly await the decision of the authorities on this point, as it should remove all uncertainty which at present exists owing to the absence of any guidance as to the actual amount of illumination that constitutes a powerful light. It is to be hoped this standard light will be given out to the public as soon as possible, and little delay taken in issuing plain and understandable statements on the matter.

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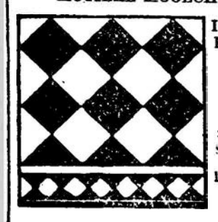

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GERMAN MACHINATIONS IN PERSIA.

THE KAISER AND ISLAM.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following letter has been received by the Editor, of the "Fauji Akhbar." :—

SIR,—I shall be much obliged if you will kindly publish the following account of a German Impostor living in Persia. I was an eye-witness to the facts related and, I send you this account of them in order that the truth may be made known regarding the lying statements spread abroad by the Germans to deceive Mussalmans, and, enmesh them in the horrors of war. I hope that after reading this, there will be no further room for doubt in any one's mind.

Your true servant,
MALIK RAB NAWAZ KHAN,
Risaldar, 11th Lancers,
Birtish Consulate, Ispahan.

THE RISALDAR'S STORY.

"For the last 2 1/2 years a German dealer in Carpets and Dyes, by name, Dr. Pugin, has been living in Ispahan. He suddenly conceived the idea of establishing German power by obtaining for himself the position of Consul. To this end he made the most strenuous efforts and even went the length of temporarily closing his business. In the meantime the war broke out and the Turks were forced into it by the Germans. In accordance with the Kaiser's instructions this imposter arrived in Tehran, and in November had an interview there with the Persian Minister. He gave out that he had become a Muslim and had changed his name to Ahmed Beg. When the people of Ispahan heard this through the newspapers and advertisements, they were overjoyed, and some of the leading officials, being thoroughly taken in wrote to the Shah approving of the appointment of this Muslim-German as Consul in Ispahan. But the Shah refused to confirm this appointment, so Doctor Pugin himself arranged that the date of his entry into Ispahan should be the 1st January 1915. The inhabitants who were delighted, on the day appointed collected outside the city to welcome him; but he never came. He left Tehran, but stopped *en route* at various places, giving lectures and deceiving the people. At the end of a month he was still on his way to Ispahan, although the journey from Tehran to that place does not take more than 10 or 12 days.

ADOPTS THE PERSIAN DRESS.

He adopted Persian dress and wore on his left arm a Badge inscribed with the sacred words of the Kalima. His lectures merely considered in reiterating that he himself and the German Emperor with all his subjects had become Muhammadans. He said that they had become converted to the Shiah Sect, and that therefore their Shiah Brothers should all unite and be prepared to sacrifice their lives to help the Germans at this critical time—otherwise their common religion would be dishonoured. In short, he arrived eventually near Ispahan and, sent a message to the Notables of the city, saying that he was Ahmed Beg appointed Consul by the German Emperor and the Sultan of Turkey, and that he would enter the City on 25th Januray. The inhabitants greeted the announcement with great enthusiasm and went two stages from the city to meet him. But when he saw the crowds and the state of their feeling, he made an excuse for not accompanying them, and stopped at Gaz. There he gave his usual lectures. In all the neighbouring towns he spread his net of deceit, and when he thought he had succeeded in catching in it all he could, fixed the 3rd of February for the date of his entry into Ispahan.

Special celebrations were observed in his honour and a special house was prepared for him. On the 3rd February the German and Ottoman Flags were erected on this house, and preparations were again made for his reception. The procession compromised all classes and also an escort of 50 Sowars of the Gendarmerie.

"THIS IS NOT A TRUE MUSSALMAN."

The Mujtahids had arranged that Ahmed Beg should firstly be brought to the Jama Musjid and there entertained. He received information before leaving Gaz of the arrangements made for him, and when he heard that he was expected to go first of all to the Musjid, he at once changed his Persian dress and, resuming his own, set off for ispahan in his carriage. His entry had been timed for 12 noon, but up to 4 o'clock he had not arrived. His idea was to escape going to the Musjid by arriving there too late. At length, however, he did arrive, and the people waiting for him were much dismayed and astonished to see him in his ordinary clothes and no longer wearing the Badge inscribed with the Kalima. When he reached the turning to the Musjid he ordered his coachman to take him straight to his house. The escort which was in front, took the road to the Musjid in accordance with the previous orders. It had to make a detour and eventually came up in rear. When the people saw that the German neither looked a Mussalman nor acted as one, they began to say "this is not a true Muslim" and they realised that all his pretensions were false and had merely served as a pretext for deceiving them and drawing them into the war The Ulemas who had awaited him with such enthusiasm quickly turned against him, and asked him pointedly to explain the pamphlets and advertisements which he had published in December. For two days he refused to reply but at last he was forced to do so.

GERMAN IMPOSTORS.

He then said that he had had no hand in the publications referred to, but that they must have been the work of some servant. All he could say was that the German Emperor and the German people were well-wishers and sympathisers of the Muslims and that if the people of Persia would help them at this critical juncture, they would give their attention to the matter of becoming converts to Islam. They had not as yet been converted. The Mujtahids of Ispahan were filled with anger at this answer and at once issued notices in the neighbourhood of the city warning people against the machinations of German impostors. They had succeeded in entrapping Turkey and now tried to do the same with Persia. If Persia had acted hastily in believing them, she would have been involved in the ruin of war. The people of Persia thank God that there has been no rupture with the generous and just British Government, by whose favour a qajar Sovereign sat on the throne of Persia. God has bestowed on Great Britain the high quality of being able to treat all alike and of befriending the oppressed. May God give her victory over her deceitful enemies and may she trample them into the dust.

THE RISALDAR'S APPEAL.

Let my readers reflect on the extent of German deception and specially on the stratagems which they employ to destroy the Muslims. First of all they deceived the Turks by pretending to be converts to the Sunni Sect of Muhammadanism; then they came to Persia and gave themselves out to be Shiahs. But thanks to God Persia was saved in time from believing them. I have written this account, the correctness of which I can vouch for, in order to warn people in India against Germans who may be causing similar lying reports to be spread abroad. All of them are quite false. Neither the German Emperor nor a single other German is a convert to Islam. The wearing of the badge with the Kalima written on it, was only a fraudulent trick to get Muslim help. May God confound this lying enemy, who is an enemy both from a religious and a wordly point of view, and who by his hard heartedness, cruelty and deceit has spread desolation throughout a great country like Europe, famed for its humanity, wisdom and wealth; an enemy who has tried to involve Mussalmans in this disaster by false representations regarding religion. At the present time the India demand that they should unite to sacrifice their lives and property for the honour of their merciful and just Government. The part of man is to do his best and victory then lies with God. God helps them who help themselves. Virtue is its own reward in the end and God will administer justice and give Great Britain victory, and long life and honour to our King.

MALIK RAB NAWAZ KHAN,
Ispahan, 9th February, 1915.
Risaldar.

CASUALTY LIST.

REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.

LONDON, April 29.

The following casualties are announced :—

KILLED.

Major C. F. Hawkins, Field Artillery.
Captain A. F. Anderson, Scottish Rifles.
Captain C. E. W. Bland, Scottish Borderers.
Captain W. A. R. Carter, Royal Lancasters.
Captain A. T. MacIver, Welsh Engineers.
Captain the Honourable A. R. Hewitt, East Surreys.
Captain K. Woodmass, East Yorkshires.
Lieutenant J. R. Caird, Scottish Borderers.
Lieutenant A. MacDuff, Cameron Highlanders.
Lieutenant F. O. Jollie, East Surreys.
Second-Lieutenant R. R. McIntosh, Cameron Highlanders.
Second-Lieutenant R. W. Sterling, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant N. M. Young, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieutenant O. A. Vincent, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieutenant A. Barclay, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant C. Featherstone, East Surreys.
Second-Lieutenant F. Hubbert, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant C. G. R. Hunter, Yorkshire Light.
Second-Lieutenant H. Neelly, Suffolks
Second-Lieutenant F. Polehampton, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieutenant N. S. Scott, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant B. Tatham, Yorkshire Light.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain A. S. Henderson, First London Regiment.
Captain E. S. Bamford, York and Lancs.
Lieutenant H. Coupland, Royal Lancasters.
Lieutenant G. Kirk, Royal Lancasters.
Lieutenant E. Stratford, Medicals.

LATER.

The following casualties are announced :—

WOUNDED.

Captain H. F. Campbell, Somersets.
Captain G. Hilton, Scottish Borderers.
Captain B. Neame, Eighteenth Hussars.
Captain G. W. Sharpe, Royal Lancasters.
Captain C. V. Simpson, Lancasters.
Lieutenant R. E. Barnsley, London Medicals.
Lieutenant E. H. Baxter. Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieutenant W. N. Briggs, Lancasters.
Lieutenant A. C. Campbell, Scottish Borderers.
Lieutenant E. M. Evans, Lancasters.
Lieutenant W. Holdsworth, Eighteenth Hussars.
Lieutenant T. Owtram, Lancasters.
Lieutenant J. E. Richardson, Second London Regiment.
Lieutenant V. Wardle, Northumbrian Medicals.
Second-Lieutenant A. Dobbie, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant S. Jewers, Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant E. Keatinge, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant P. Kesby, East Kents
Second-Lieutenant R. Lord, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant A. B. Muirhead, Argyl and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieutenant W Oliver-Rutherford, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant R. Raphael, Warwicks.
Second-Lieutenant J. Rubie, Fourth Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieutenant G. Sweet, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant . Chamberlain, Southwales Borderers.

BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut. R. M. Harvey, North Staffords.

LONDON, April 30.

Following naval casualties in Dardanelles are announced :—

KILLED.

Fleet Surgeon Forrester, Commander Prentis, Lieutenant Maxwell-Lefroy, Sub-Lieutenant Jones-Parry of reserve.

One man was killed and eight wounded.

LONDON, May 1.

The following casualties are announced :—

UNOFFICIALLY KILLED.

Brigadier-General J. Hasler.

CASUALTIES IN MED TERRANEAN.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Brigadier-General H. E. Napier

HOW THE BRITISH NAVY KEEPS THE SEA.

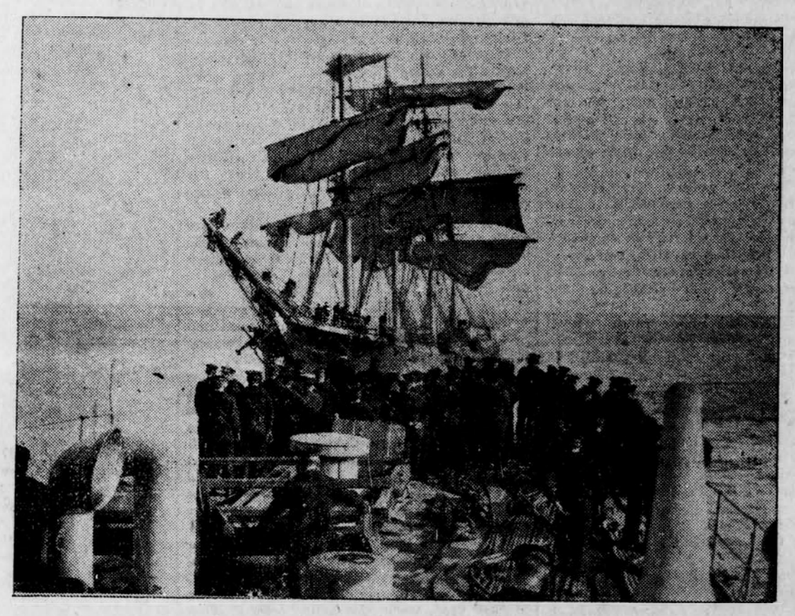


Photo by "Central News."

The photograph shows a British cruiser about to take a German prize in tow.

SALE! SALE! SALE!

Grand Clearance Sale!

OF

Hosiery, Traveller's Goods,
Ready-made Clothes, Japanese Goods,
Presentation Articles, etc. etc.

A PRIZE TICKET

will be given to those who will purchase any article worth more than a Rupee.

CUT DOWN YOUR EXPENSES

IN THESE HARD TIMES BY TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE

MONEY-SAVING OPPORTUNITY AFFORDED BY

HOSIERY & FANCY GOODS MART

WHERE EVERY RUPEE SPENT CAN BE MADE TO DO THE WORK OF TWO.

FROM 1st MAY TO 31st MAY.

COME ONE ! COME ALL !!

Call early and Win your Prize!

AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT

333, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
Opposite COOK'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Latest Creation of V. Rigaud, Paris, Perfumer to the Courts of Spain, Russia, Holland, etc.

LOVE IN A DREAM

Perfume, a most unique and delicate perfume from Flowers of France; highly concentrated. One drop of the sweet scent represents the fragrance of a basket of fresh flowers. Adopted by fashionable and aristocratic ladies,

Lavender Water—With musk. Made of best Alps lavender and genuine Tonkin. Always the best. See white label and sprinkler and the guarantee of the

WHOLESALE AGENTS :—

V. C. DASTUR & Co.,

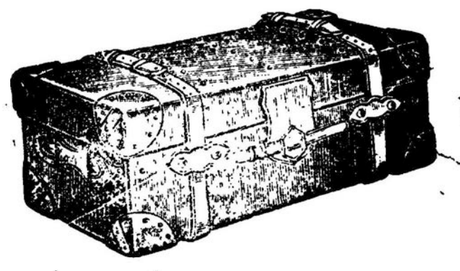
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

SOLID LEATHER GOODS

Fresh stock of travelling Goods, leather and workmanship guaranteed.

TAN OVERLAND TRUNK.

Handsewn throughout on steel frame, steel ribs on the inside of the lid. Superior Lever lock, extra strong and massive all round straps, leather battens, leather protected corners and metal clamped leather handles.

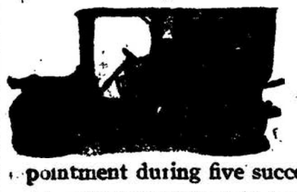


SUTOR & Co.,

Agents :—The Western India Army Boot & Equipment Factory;
18-20—ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

MOTOR FACTORY.

The PROPRIETOR of the FORT COACH FACTORY begs to announce that he has opened a separate department under thoroughly trained hands for Repairing and Renewing MOTOR CHASSIS. This Factory is the only one in Bombay which actually does Government House Carriage and Motor Body work and is under H E the Governor's appointment during five successive Governors.



The MOTOR BRANCH of this factory has turned out new Bodies which have ecured MEDALS and high approval Certificates in London, Paris and India,

PAINTING, VARNISHING and CLOSE PLATING work is pronounced to be unequalled

PESTONJEE B. PRESS,

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SAMSON BRIBERY CASE.

DEFAMATION SUIT.

CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S JUDGMENT.

Owing to the amount of public interest which is now centred on the "Samson Case," we publish below the full text of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's judgment.

IN THE COURT OF THE CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE, BOMBAY.

Case No. 358/S of 1914.

David Joseph Samson .....Complainant.

v.

Passu Mulji .....Accused.

Charged under Sections 500 and 109 I.P.C.

Accused pleads not guilty.

Accused is charged with having on or about 29th December 1913 abetted the offence of defamation by instructing his Solicitors Messrs. Pandia & Co., to write a letter to the Chairman and Trustees of the City of the Bombay Improvement Trust, in which it was alleged inter alia, that the complainant, who is an Assistant Land Manager in the employ of the Trust, had called upon the accused Passu Mulji to come to a private arrangement, upon which a notice served on Passu Mulji to quit the premises would be withdrawn and the rent would not be increased.

The letter which was identically worded with 2 other letters addressed by Messrs. Pandia & Co., on the same date to the Chairman and Trustees of the Improvement Trust, on behalf of 2 other clients, viz. Ganji Monsi and Messrs. Khimji Premji, ran as follows:

31, Hummum Street, Fort,
Bombay, 29th December, 1913.

To,

The Chairman and the trustees for the Improvement of the city of Bombay.

Gentlemen,

Scheme XXIX Case No. 58.

1. We have the honour under the instructions of our client Mr. Passu Mulji to address you under the following circumstances.

2. We are instructed that our client has been a tenant of the Trust for about two years past in respect of a godown situate at Chinch Bunder Road and bearing Ward No. 4198 Street No. 184 at the monthly rent of Rs. 73-4.

3. We are instructed that our said client has been served with a notice to quit dated the 21st ultimo bearing the stamped signature of the Land Manager, requiring our client to vacate the premises in his occupation on the 31st instant.

4 We are instructed to state that our client has been regularly paying his rent to the Trust and is ready and willing to pay the rent hereafter as it may fall due and under the circumstances he regrets that a notice should have been served upon him calling upon him to vacate the premises in his occupation at this time of the year when it is impossible to find other vacant premises in the neighbourhood.

5. We are further instructed that Mr. D. J. Samson, Assistant Land Manager of the trust, saw our client some time ago and threatened that he would be evicted unless he agreed to pay 50 per cent. higher rent than he had been heretofore paying.

6. We are instructed by our said client that Mr. D. J. Samson further called upon our client to come to a private arrangement with him upon which the notice would be withdrawn and the rent would not be increased, but that if our client did not comply with Mr. Samson's wishes he would be made to vacate.

7. We are instructed by our client to respectfully submit to the Board for their very careful consideration whether the Trust is justified under the Act in making such a large and sudden increase in the rent paid to it by its tenants. Our client is advised that the Trust has no power to increase the rents in the manner in which they are sought to be increased and that if the rents were so increased the very objects with which the Trust was created, as stated in the preamble of the Act, would be defeated, seeing that the whole burden would fall on the poorer and working classes of the city. We would further respectfully draw attention to S. 32 H. of Act I of 1913 which provides that a lessee shall not increase rents. Under the circumstances we are instructed to request you to seriously reconsider the policy adopted by the Trust and direct the Land Manager to withdraw the notice to vacate served upon our client, as he is ready and willing to pay any reasonable rent that may be demanded of him, and we are instructed to state that if the said notice is insisted on, our client will proceed further in the matter as he may be advised.

8. We are instructed to request that our letter may be placed before the Board and that they should be invited to consider the principles involved in the heavy and sudden augmentation of rents by the land manager in respect of the property owned by the Trust and to inquire into the conduct of Mr. Samson referred to in paragraph (6) hereof and that their decision may be communicated to us in due course.

We have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servants,
(Sd.) Pandia & Co.

The receipt of the letter is proved inter alia by Mr. J. P. Orr the Chairman of the Improvement Trust and Mr. Manekji Sheriarji Bharucha the Land Manager, while Mr. Ganesh Annaji Kotawal the clerk of Messrs. Pandia and Co., and Mr. Pandia himself deposed to the letter having been written under instructions from the accused.

ALLEGATION NOT DENIED.

The allegation that the accused instructed Messrs. Pandia to write the letter is not denied, in fact the accused admits having done so in his written statement. The defence is that the statements complained of were true, and that it was for the public good that they were published. It is also contended for the defence that accused is entitled to be acquitted because there is nothing to show that the statements lowered the character of the complainant in the estimation of others.

The evidence shows, that at the time the imputations were made complainant was regarded by his superiors and by people with whom he came in contact as a wholehearted zealous and efficient servant of the Trust. He had been in the service of the Trust since 1898. His interest in the Provident Fund amounted to Rs. 13,000. He had risen to a post of responsibility and his prospects were bright. He was also an office-bearer both in the Synagogue and in a school belonging to his community.

In addition to the testimony of Mr. Orr, Mr. Framji, Mr. Bharucha and a number of other witnesses viz., Mr. Dhanjisha Pestonji Bhedwar, Mr. Ardeshir Cawasji Dadachanji, Mr. Gante Laxmi Narain, Mr. Nuserwanji Dorabji Kanga, Mr. Mukund Sacaram, who met him in connection with cases before the Tribunal, have deposed to his zeal and to the fact that they regarded him as an honest person. It is also in evidence that when Mr. Orr visited the Pulse merchants on August 14th 1913, they spoke to Mr. Orr in a jovial way about the complainant, as a "shrewd man" as a "Marwari" as a man who knew all about their trade and as the cause of their having to pay higher rents.

No doubt the value and the amount of spontaneity to be attributed to the expressions used about the complainant by certain of the witnesses who came in contact with him in valuation cases before the Tribunal is largely diminished by the admissions made with regard to the proof Ex. 22.

This document which is a proof of evidence supplied not to the complainant by a witness but *vice versa* reads as follows:—

PROOF EVIDENCE OF MR. D. P. BHEDWAR.

I am a B.A.L.C.E., and have been practising as an Architect and Surveyor since 1892.

In my practice as a Valuer and a Surveyor I have come in contact with Mr. Samson since 1903, in connection with acquisition of cases in schemes II, III, VIII, XXIX, XXXVII.

I have been appearing either alone or with a solicitor before the special collectors for some of the house owners whose properties have been acquired by the Bombay Improvement Trust.

I have also come in contact with Mr. Samson in cases which went up to the Tribunal of Appeal.

I have also conducted negotiations with Mr. Samson in a number of cases.

In contested cases Mr. Samson's valuations were always lower than my valuations and the special collector's awards.

I was engaged in cases costing several lacs. Mr. Samson has always worked very zealously in the interest of the Board and I have never known him show any favour to anybody.

I consider him an honest person.

MR. GODINHO'S CONTENTION.

There is also great force I think in Mr. Godinho's contention that the witnesses could hardly be expected to mention that complainant undervalued properties in cases before the Tribunal and that if it were established that complainant was straight-forward in matters which came under the keen scrutiny of a court it did not follow that he would be equally careful in matters connected with the reletting of plots and enhancement of rent.

The evidence nevertheless shows that at the time the imputations were made complainant was held in esteem as a capable zealous and honest member of the Trust. The letter was placed before the Trustees, and Mr. Orr says the Trustees passed a resolution to the effect, that Mr. Samson should be required to clear his character by bringing a charge against the accused.

In this connection Mr. Godinho contends that the accused is entitled to be acquitted because it is not proved that the statement in the letter lowered the complainant's character in the estimation of others.

Mr. Godinho no doubt relies on Mr. Orr's statement. "It did not affect him in my estimation because I did not believe it," and a statement to the same effect by Mr. Bharucha both in evidence and in his report to the Chairman and trustees. I am of opinion, however that the action taken by the Trustees shows that they attached importance to the letter and considered it necessary that the complainant should endeavour to "clear" his character even at the possible cost to the Trust of Rs. 1,000, should he succeed in doing so. I am therefore of opinion that this point should be decided against Mr. Godinho as a question of fact.

DEFENCE WITNESSES.

With a view to proving that the statements were true the defence have called Kanji Monsi, Karamsi Ganpat and Naran Jivan who state that complainant came upstairs to the premises of Kanji Monsi followed by the accused, who occupies the ground floor of the same building. Kanji says Mr. Samson at first wanted him to give Rs. 150 for himself and pay Rs. 50 extra for rent and then reduced his demand to Rs. 100 for himself saying the rent would be increased 30 or 40 per cent. This witness further says complainant wanted Rs. 100 for downstairs and Rs. 100 for upstairs and that Mr. Samson turned to the witness Narandas, saying "see they don't listen to me, you speak to them and bring them round." Narandas replied that the people were poor and would not be able to pay so much if complainant liked he might increase the rent 5 or 7 per cent. Karamsi Ganpat, the partner of Kanji Monsi, corroborates the latter in saying the first demand was Rs. 150, that the witness Narandas was writing accounts when accused came. He also says complainant reduced his demand to Rs. 100, but says he told him 50 per cent higher rent would have to be paid. He also says complainant asked Narandas to interven. Karamsi says he offered Rs. 5 and Rs. 7 extra by way of rent. Narandas corroborates the allegations made by Karamsi and also the story of Kanji that complainant demanded Rs.100 from each of the tenants viz., accused and Kanji Monsi.

In addition to the above facts Kanji Monsi and Karamsi Ganpat depose to having paid complainant a bribe of Rs. 75 on or about the 11th February 1913 with a view to securing a Wada. According to these witnesses a notice had been served on them to vacate their wada and they applied to the complainant for another. Complainant wanted Rs. 10 as kathi for himself. The season was advancing. They were knocking about after Mr Samson for some days without result so they finally decided to pay him Rs. 75. The money was paid at his house at about 8 or 8-30 p.m., and an entry was made the following evening by Karamsi Ganpat in the cash book. The entry which is Ex. 25 reads as follows:—

11th February 1913 Rs. 75 to account.
Rs. 75 in cash Son Sahib.

Next day according to Mr. Kanji Monsi, a day or two later according to Karamsi Ganpat, they were put into possession of their new wada. Later on at Divali or thereabouts it was discovered that the entry had not been posted in the journal and so the witness Narandas posted the entry in that book. This entry is asub-entry of an entry headed thus: Each one item is debited to expense account loss in Tour dal (a kind of pulse) and it reads as follows:—

Rs. 75 of the date (11th February 1913) are credited to that account.

EVIDENCE OF BRIBERY.

In addition to this evidence the defence have put in a mass of evidence to show that complainant habitually took bribes in 1913 in connection with the wadas let out by the Improvement Trust and that the bribe demanded in a number of cases was at the rate of Rs. 10 per kathi. In support of this part of the case the following witnesses *inter alia* have been called and examined viz., Ganpat Shivji, Deoji Ganpat, Hansraj Javat, Pattan Palla, Bhawanji Tala, Mohanlal Odhavji, Deoraj Khimji, Shamji Keshovji Dasu Raghoji, Khetsi Bhimsi, Sarwa Britpal, Deoraj Keshovji, Kashiram Govindji, Surchand Shivram and Padamsi Deoji and in support of their oral testimony books of account have been produced containing an immense variety of the entries relating to the alleged bribes. In one of them viz. Ex. 27, Rs. 56.3 are debited to as "bribe for the new wada." In another Ex. 32 Rs. 70 is referred to as "Bribe for the land of the wada to Sahib." In Ex. 81 the wording is "debited to expense account Rs. 120-4 for the bribe that was paid for the new wada which is taken." In other entries the word "bribe" does not appear but the complainant's name in some form or other is indicated thus, in Ex. 43 Rs. 90 are debited to expense account "Hastey to Samson Sahib." In Ex. 40 Rs. 75 are debited to "Sha account" followed by the explanation that the Rs. 75 is to "Samson." In Ex. 51 it is stated that Rs. 100 were given to Sahib for wada and that it was given Hastey "Son." In Ex. 69 it is written that Rs. 75 are for "Shri Sha account Hastey in respect of the wada Hastey to "Sensu" thus in Ex. 33 it is stated that Rs. 10 in cash have been paid to Sahib in the matter of the wada. In Ex. 52 the wording is "Rs. 10 for paying to Sahib for the wada." In Ex. 65 the wording is more involved. The entry reads Rs. 65 of wada for rent in the hand of "Shaib for rent to Trust account." In Ex. 67 the debit entry reads "To expense account Rs. 75.6 for expenses of wada Hastey to Sahib." In yet other entries neither the word 'bribe' nor complainant's name nor the word "Sahib" appears. Thus in Ex. 28 the wording of the entry is Rs. 54.14 debited to expense account. In Rs. 36 the wording is simply Rs. 100 of the wada. In Ex. 38 on account of the wada, in Ex. 46 Rs. 70 debited to expense account Rs. 70 for expense of 7½ kathis of wada. Lastly in another set of entries it is alleged that the bribe was disguised in the form of a payment to a fictitious object. Thus in Ex. Z42. the entry reads Rs. 50 expenses for wada, Rs. 50 in cash for labour. In Ex. 59 Rs. 60 are debited to expense account as expenses of Improvement Trust and in Ex. 68 Rs. 75 are debited "For roof of wada, timber and miscellaneous goods and wages." The case for the defence being that the Rs. 50 was not paid for labour, that the Rs. 60 was not paid to the Improvement Trust nor the Rs. 75 expended on a roof etc.

The evidence relating to the alleged bribe is, I think, admissible and relevant on several grounds. Firstly it is relevant because complainant's character in prosecution for defamation of character is itself a fact in issue. See also Landman vs. Hearsay 7 Allahabad 906 and Chedi Lal 2 C. P. L. R. 198. Then Section 54 shows it would have been relevant even if complainant had been on his trial to rebut the evidence of Kanji Monsi and Karamsi Ganpat as to the bribe alleged to have been paid on 11th February 1913 would I think be relevant under section 14 as showing "the particular state of mind in the complainant" with reference to these persons at the time when the subsequent interview on the premises of Kanji Monsi took place at which both Kanji and Karamsi *inter alia* were present and took part.

The case of Emperor v. Fazul (Ratanlal Unreported Criminal Cases 1886 page 312) is relied on by Mr. Payne. There, an accused person purchased goods without paying for them and the prosecution wished to call evidence of similar purchase from other merchants who were not paid, to show that the accused had no intention of paying, but this was disallowed. The case appears to me to be clearly distinguishable from the present one.

THE JOINT BANK ACCOUNT.

In addition to this evidence a mass of evidence has been brought on the record to show the sums which were paid into the account kept in the joint names of complainant and his brother during the period in which the alleged bribes were paid and to show the nature of that account prior to and after that period. With reference to the first part of this evidence Mr. Godinho contends he has established that while the evidence shows that between the 28th January 1913 and 14th February 1913, bribes aggregating Rs. 570 were paid to complainant, 7 items aggregating Rs. 740 were paid into the account, and while 3 bribes aggregating Rs. 280 were paid in March, sums amounting to Rs. 235 were paid into the account during that month, exclusive of pay and that while where is evidence of Rs. 200 being paid in bribes in July 2 sums *inter alia* amounting to Rs. 235 were paid into the account. In this connection it must be remembered that the defence case is that evidence of bribery has been restricted to evidence of witnesses who had made entries in their books.

It will be noticed that the alleged amounts paid as bribes do not tally with the separate items credited, but in this connection an examination of complainant's account over a large period shows that payments admittedly made to him seldom tallied with amounts paid into the Bank. As regards this part of the case complainant's own story is that he used to keep about Rs. 1,000 in a cupboard in his house. Mr. Godinho argues from the fact that complainant admittedly mixed up funds belonging to the Jewish Synagogue, of which he was Treasurer, and also of the School, with his own money and moneys alleged to be contributed by his brother I. J. Samson a pleader and of Mr. Samson's clients indicates an intention on complainant's part to conceal the real nature of his transactions.

Complainant's explanation with reference to many of the items paid into the account in 1915 is that these amounts were received from his brother and represented either his brother's earnings as a Pleador or sums deposited on behalf of his clients.

A CONCIDENCE.

In considering the evidence as a whole certain facts are I think noticeable. In the first place it is to be noticed, that the date from which the evidence of bribery commences, roughly coincides with the date, when the complainant, after spending 3 months on leave took up new and important duties in connection with the collection of rent and relating to plots for the Improvement Trust. The first bribe, of which evidence is recorded, is alleged to have been paid on 28th January 1913, complainant had gone on leave on 6th October 1912 and returned on 3rd January 1913 and he states in evidence that the next important change was in January 1913 when he was requested by the Land Manager to look after the reletting of plots and the flat land; the dates therefore roughly coincide. The next point is that of the case which is simply stupendous. Not only is the evidence relating to the interview at the premises of Kanji Monsi fabricated, but the same remark applied to the evidence of all the other Daliawallas and to the majority of the entries relied on. It is suggested by the prosecution that books have been fabricated, pages substituted and entries altered. The 3rd point is that the motive alleged for the suggested perjury forgery and fabrication appears to be very inadequate. Their is no evidence of any animosity against complainant in his personal capacity, nor is it suggested that the defence witnesses have been induced by ties of blood and relationship to save the accused at all costs, and the only motive suggested is that complainant was unpopular because he had been instrumental in raising the rents somewhat and has not recommended such long leases as they wanted. The evidence shows that in 1909 complainant was valuing properties for acquisition. After April 1910 he was in charge of rent collection. That is, he supervised the collection by the rent clerks and looked into disputes. He had nothing to do with giving leases and the leases had been fixed in 1910. This state of things went on until 1911 when he recommended the increase of a few rents. He was supervising the rents. What is the reason suggested why the witnesses have risked their safety in order to commit a cruel wrong on a public servant and save the fellow Pulse merchant? According to the complainant's statement in December 1912 Ganpat Shivji was a monthly tenant paying rent at the rate of Rs. 7.2 per kathi. He wanted a 20 or 25 years' lease at Rs. 8-8 per kathi, but instead he was given a 2 years' lease at Rs. 9. He subsequently wanter and 8 years' lease at Rs. 11 per kathi and was given an 8 years lease at Rs. 11½. Purshotam Harishanker and Kashiram Govindji were in the same position. The rent of the 2nd year lease was 8 annas per kathi higher than their offer. They subsequently got a 5 years' lease which they wanted, but they had to pay Rs. 11¼ instead of Rs. 11 per kathi and the lease started 2 months earlier than they wanted. The firm of which Deoji Ganpat was partner and the firm of Tejsi Nursi of which Khetsi Bhimsi was formerly a servant also wanted long leases at Rs. 8½ and were given leases for 2 years at Rs. 9. Devraj Khimji, Shamji Keshaoji and Darsi Raghoji were monthly tenants. They too wanted long leases and instead were given lease for 15 months at a small increase. Govar Dharsi wanted a long lease at Rs. 8 and was given a 2 year lease at Rs. 8-10-6 per kathi. Hansraj Javet and Mohanlal Odhavji like Ganpat Shivji had to pay 8 annas a kathi more and were at first given 2 year leases. Subsequently they too received 8 years leases at 11½ instead of Rs. 11 per kathi which they offered.

Devraj Keshovji according to complainant wanted a long lease at Rs. 8½ and was given a 2 years' lease at Rs. 9 Bhawanji Tala wanted a long lease at Rs. 8½ and was given a 2 years' lease at Rs. 8.15. Pattu Pallan wanted a long lease at Rs. 8 1/2 and was given a 2 years' lease partly at Rs. 9, partly at Rs. 9½. With reference to the firm of Kanji Monsi itself that firm according to complainant wanted a long lease of 20 or 25 years at Rs. 8 1/2 and was given a 2 years' lease at Rs. 9.

A "SHREWD MAN."

The evidence of Mr. Orr shows no doubt that complainant was regarded by the pulse merchants as a "shrewd man," as a marwari, as a man who knew all about their trade, and was the cause of their having to pay higher rents, but Mr. Orr himself states that they spoke in a jovial good-tempered way about him and the prosecution evidence seems to me to come far short of establishing an adequate motive for their embarking on a career of wholesale perjury and forgery against an innocent man whose only fault was that he drove good bargains for the Improvement Trust.

In the next place the evidence does not in my opinion indicate that the Dal merchants have conspired to bring a false charge against the complainant. The pulse merchants seen by Mr. Orr in August 1913 were as stated above jovial and good tempered. On that date most of the witnesses called for the defence had been in possession under their new 2 year leases for 4 or 5 months, by the first of November 1913. The witnesses Ganpat Shivji, Hansraj Javet, Purshotam Harishanker, Mohanlal Odhavji and Kashiram Govindji had admittedly (Vide 25) entered on their new 8 year leases at a fraction of a rupee more per kathi than they offered. How could it benefit them by fabricating their books and perjuring themselves to falsely make it appear that complainant had accepted bribes? The fact that they had bribed the Assistant Land Manager to get the terms they did would hardly be a plea for cancelling the leases and granting them more favourable terms. On the other hand if their action succeeded in removing a zealous officer and at the end of 2 years' rents were not augmented the only persons who would benefit would be their rivals in business. The circumstances in my opinion point to the pulse merchants having accepted the inevitable in a good humoured way and to the letters Ex. A, Z16 and Z40 being published not as a result of a preconcerted conspiracy, but in consequence of the receipt of the notice to quit and in consequence of what transpired afterwards in conversation with complainant. It may be mentioned in this connection that one of the entries relied on by the defence viz. E. 2, in the handwriting of a person who died in June 1913, viz. ratansi Lalji.

COMPLAINANT'S ACCOUNT.

In the next place an examination of the accounts shows that the period of the alleged bribes was a period during which there were increased payments into the account (charity funds being excluded) and the explanation put forward by the prosecution regarding these increased payments does not appear to me at all convincing. It will be seen that in the year 1915, 5 items in the account aggregating only Rs. 247-4 are attributed to Mr. I. J. Samson, the pleader. In 1912, 22 items aggregating Rs. 3,106-11-0 are attributed in this way but out of this amount it is suggested that 7 items aggregating Rs. 1881 was money belonging to clients which was subsequently returned leaving a balance of Rs. 1,225-11. In 1913 the year of the alleged bribes 25 item aggregating Rs. 4,745 are attributed to Mr. I. J. Samson (with this reservation that part of a small item of Rs. 140 is attributed to a nephew) and of these amounts 6 items aggregating Rs. 950 are attributed as clients' money subsequently returned, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,795. Mr. I. J. Samson was closely examined on this part of the case, but even with the use of his diary and decrease he was unable to identify any of the items in 1913 as having been contributed by him. The prosecution case is that while careful account was kept of the school fund and synagogue fund, no account was kept of complainant's money. No account was kept of Mr. I. J. Samson's money and no account was kept of the moneys held by Mr. I. J. Samson and deposited in the account on behalf of his clients. Again while it was alleged that the funds of the 2 brothers were held jointly and could not be differentiated. Mr. I. J. Samson admittedly had a separate fund of his own for complainant alleges that on one occasion he asked for and and obtained from him a loan of Rs. 600. In describing the meeting adopted of depositing his earnings Mr. I. J. Samson said "I keep my moneys with me and at the end of the month, if I find I have a large balance with me I give it to complainant. In 1913 however the year of the allege bribes Mr. I. J. Samson said he gave complainant money at intervals of 10 or 15 days. It is suggested that the reason why the pay ments attributed to Mr. I. J. Samson increased to such an extent in 1913 was that his practice in the Small Causes Court increased. When questioned, however, whether any amounts belonging to him had been deposited in 1914, the following year. Mr. I. J. Samson replied "I don't think any moneys belonging to me have been deposited in the account in 1914. My brother still has an account in the Bank of India. The old arrangement about my handing over my earnings to my brother still continues."

In considering the evidence referred to, as regards complainant's relations with Kanji Monsi and Karamsi Ganpat in February 1913 I am of opinion that the evidence of Kanji Monsi and Karamsi that Rs. 75 were paid to complainant as a bribe is to be believed. The finding of the James entries prior to exhibit 25 I think supports the defence version, for no one in his senses would forge such a number of entries where a solitary entry would suffice. It is suggested by Mr. Payne that the entry exhibit 25 was a record of an actual loan to some one else and in this connection attention is drawn to Z31 where a line is drawn after the word "Sha" but with the most careful examination of exhibit 25 I can find no indication whatever that any words have been added. It is significant that the witness Karamsi Ganpat referred to complainant in evidence as "Son Sahib" and had the entry been an innocent "Sha" entry recording a loan to some individual whose name was left blank there would have been no need for Narandas Jivan to have adopted the curious wording of exhibit 25 in which the Rs. 75 is attributed to a loss sustained in a kind of pulse. There are no doubt certain contradictions in the oral evidence, but taking into consideration the class from which the witnesses are drawn, the time which has elapsed and the lengthy cross-examinations to which they were subjected, I do not think the contradictions show that they were giving false and fabricated evidence. On the contrary I believe their evidence that they were threatened with being without a wada at a time when the season was advancing, that they were after complainant for some time endeavouring to get another wada without success, that he wanted Rs. 10 a kathi for himself and that after some discussion they decided to give it and paid it to him at his house.

I also believe the evidence relating to the interview at the place of Kanji Monsi. In this connection it is admitted by complainant that the notice to quit was sent at his suggestion and that the object of the notice was that the rent might be enhanced. Complainant also admitted that in such cases it would be usual to demand the enhanced rent from the tenant 10 days before the notice expired.

COMPLAINANT'S ADMISSIONS.

Complainant admits he had an interview with accused and also that he told him he wanted 50 per cent. more rent. He also admits that he recommended that the rent should be enhanced by 25 or 50 per cent. and Mr. Bharucha too says complainant recommended the rent should be enhanced 30 or 50 per cent. Complainant further admits that he actually went to visit the

(*Continued on page 14.*)

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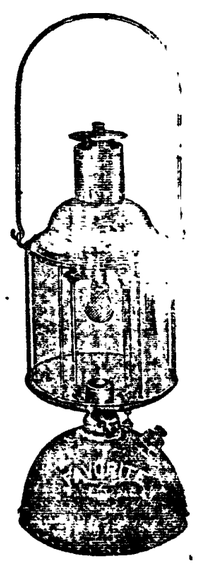

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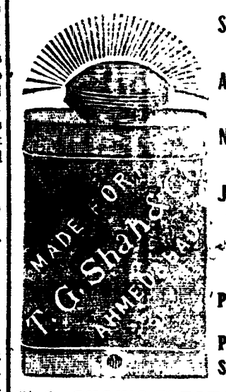

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SAMSON BRIBERY CASE.

(*Continued from page* 13.)

premises himself. In support of this story he has called a servant of the Improvement Trust called Tookaram Namdeo, who is alleged to have accompanied to him when he visited the premises. This witness however admitted that prior to his going into the witness-box complainant took him to the place and he alleged that he of his own accord remarked to complainant that he had gone there but had not seen the accused. The answers given by this witness in cross-examination in my opinion stamp him as a false witness. It is suggested by Mr. Payne that the place of the alleged interview was changed by the defence from time to time.

In this connection Mr. Payne points out that in the written statement accused and complainant came to his godown. Complainant was asked another time, whether anyone else was present in his office at the alleged interview there, then complainant was questioned whether he did not go to the wada of Kanji Monsi and finally evidence was called relating to the godown of Kanji Monsi.

I do not think, however, that fabrication is to be inferred from the fact that accused said in his written statement, complainant came to my godown instead of "to the building in which my godown is situated." Details and particulars are not set out in the written statement. Nor do I think it is to be inferred from the fact that Mr. Godinho cross-examined complainant as to the presence or absence of witnesses at the interview alleged by complainant at the office that his intention was to locate the interview referred to in exhibit A. there. As regards the questions about the wada of Kanji a careful examination of the record shows I think that questions apparently put to the witnesses by Mr. Godinho were put under a mistake.

THE DEFENCE STORY.

The defence story is that accused has a godown on the ground floor of the building in which Kanji Monsi's premises are situated. The fact was not disputed by Mr. Payne and if exhibit A, Z16 and exhibit 12 are compared it will be seen that the Land Manager's report also confirms the fact for it refers to the two letters addressed to the Trust in scheme XXIX, case 58, and mentions the premises occupied by the tenants.

On page 63 which is relied on by Mr. Payne as indicating a change of scene the answer by the witness is:—

"I don't know who occupies the ground floor of the building in which Khimji Premji has a godown, viz., case 36. It is not occupied by Kanji Monsi,but by some other tenant."

This obviously indicates I think, that the questions put were asked under a mistake. It is then that complainant is apparently questioned about an interview at Kanji Monsi's wada, which is a different place to his godown.

Now the accused some time before this had filed his written statement stating that complainant came to his godown and this as shown above is on the ground floor of the building in which Kanji Monsi's godown is situated.

The defence could have no possible advantage but only loss by shifting the place of the interview from Kanji Monsi's godown which is in the same building as accused's godown to his wada which is elsewhere. The only reasonable explanation seems to me that so far as questions are to be inforred from the answers given by the witnesses they were apparently put under a mistake.

As regards the interview at Kanji Monsi's there are no doubt discrepancies in the evidence about whether complainant mentioned a percentage of increase or a sum by itself and one of the witnesses expressed the belief that Rs. 50 per cent. or an increase of Rs. 50 to a rent of Rs. 68 would be the same thing. It would be a difficulty even from trained observers to give an identical description of an interview after a long lapse of time. As stated before there is strong corroboration of the statement of Kanji that complainant turned to Narandas and asked him to intervene and Mr. Godinho specially asked that a note might be taken that when his partner Karamsi was mentioned as to what Naran Jivan answered he discontinued speaking in Gujarati and mentioned the words in the Hindustani language.

The fact has been commented on that witnesses when first examined forebore to allude to any part taken by accused in the conversation with complainant. In this connection it must borne in mind that complainant knew both Karamsi and his partner Kanji Monsi. They had been after him for some time to get a new wada and had paid him a bribe in February. The evidence shows that he went upstairs to their godown. The accused merely followed. He played a very minor part in the incident. The omission of the witnesses at first to allude to accused in my opinion is a fact which strongly indicates that the incident occurred, for it is extremely unlikely if the whole scene had been manufactured and fabricated for the special benefit of the accused that accused himself would have been left out of the picture altogether.

Taking all the circumstances into consideration I am of opinion that the fact of the interview at Kanji Monsi's godown, the demand for Rs. 150 and subsequently reduced to Rs. 100 for himself, the appeal to Narayan to "Samjow," the pulse merchants the presence of the accused and the promises to cancel the notice of Mr. Samson's terms were agreed to, are established.

With reference to the evidence relating to the bribe alleged to have been paid by the firm of Ratansi Lalji I believe the evidence of the payment of the bribe, which is supported by exhibit 27. This particular item is regarded as of great importance by the defence because Ratansi Lalji died on June 1913, long before the present case was thought of. The criticism has been put forward during the case that a merchant would never enter the word "bribe" in his books. I have no recollection of entries relating to bribery in any case except this, but it is I believe a fact, that people in this country will sometimes retain matter which may even incriminate themselves.

Z21, Z22, Z23 are relied on by Mr. Payne to show that in the book where it suited the convenience of the writer a fictitious entry was made to show that Punsi Dhana was a servant. This however is an indication that the book was a book in use and not fabricated for the purposes of this case. I don't think the fact that an application was made to the Improvement Trust in the name of the *pedhi* after the death of Ratansi is a reason for rejecting the evidence relating to this alleged bribe as worthless. There seems to me to be no indication whatever that the entry, exhibit 27, has been added to in any way. Naran no doubt is the only witness who deposes to the fact that the entry is in Ratansi Lalji's handwriting,, but the fact, as pointed out by Mr. Godinho, was not challenged by the prosecution. I am quite unable to believe that a whole page has been forged and substituted in the account book and then falsely imputed to a person whose handwriting many people would know.

It is true that in exhibit Z19 an entry in the fair cash book the Rs. 56-8, of which the Rs. 50 forms part, is debited to expense account without mentioning the fact of a bribe, but the entries in the rough cash book and fair cash book are written by two different persons and there appears to me to be no cause for surprise in the person wrote the fair cash book exhibiting greater caution.

A FEW FACTS AND FIGURES.

In connection with the evidence of the payment of the bribe by Ratansi, Bhawanji Tala who says he paid Rs. 50 at the same time as Ratansi, has produced an entry exhibit 28 debiting Rs. 54-14 to expense account. In exhibit Z42 the items of which the Rs. 54-14 were made up are set forth and the last item is Rs. 50 expenses for wada, Rs. 50 in cash for labour. According to the evidence this is the manner in which the bribe was recorded and I think certain facts show that the allegation is true. In the first place when the other items, viz., exhibits 47, 48, 49, 50, 53 and 54 are considered, it is apparent that details were given. Thus the Rs. 225, exhibit 47 is a lump sum for Mistry Lalji Natha, Rs. 25 in exhibit 48 is to Mr. L. Natha for plan, the Rs. 26 in exhibit 49 are for goods for the shed of the wada bought by Hastey Lalji, the Rs. 49 in exhibit 50 is to Mistry Lalji Natha for work and present Hastey himself the Rs. 4-8 in ex. 54 is for 8 carts of earth, the 12 annas in ex. 53 is for water. In ex. Z42 however the entry is just a bare statement . Rs. 50 cash for labour. It would I think be surprising that the labour should come exactly to Rs. 50 and that such a man should expend on labour at all that day for according to ex. 48 it bears the same date.

Mistry Natha was only paid Rs. 25 that day for a plan. The defence also put in the entries Ex. 53 and 54 to show that water and earth for levelling the ground were got subsequently. The circumstances all point in my opinion to the truth of the allegation that the Rs. 50 was really a bribe and was entered as cash for labour. The book containing Ex. 28 is no doubt a clean book but it has nevertheless had a certain amount of wear.

I believe the evidence of Devji Ganpat and Khetsi Bhansi regarding the payment to complainant of Rs. 75 each referred to in Ex. 40 which is in Devji Ganpat's handwriting and Ex. 68 which was written in the presence of Khetsi.

Khetsi describes how the Improvement Trust were filling the land and throwing the earth near the wada of Tejsi Nursi how they had 300 or 400 kandis of goods on their wada and asked for other land, how complainant put them off from day to day telling them when they came to the office to see him next day on the wada and so on and how he finally said if some money was paid to him he would do some work. There is a slight discrepancy as to the time of payment and Deoji, says they met at Tejsi Nursi's place while Khetsi says Devji said "come" and I started from his vakhar. The witness however explains that the vakhar of Tejsi Nursi and Ganpat Devji adjoined each other.

Devji Ganpat, according to the complainant's statement in November 1913 obtained an 8 year lease at a rent only a little higher than that which he offered and to me on the adequate reason suggested why he should give himself the trouble and possible danger of giving false evidence to help another pulse merchant and Khetsi Bhimsi was no longer in the employ of Tejsi Nursi when he gave evidence and was not shown to have any motive for falsely impricating complaint Ex. Z31 was put in as showing a "sha" entry in which a blank line is left but there appears to me to be no indication in Ex. 40 of the word "Samson" having been added. As regards Ex 68 the evidence of Khetsi Bhimsi shows that the tins and rafters of the old wada were used for the roof. The same features which are observable as regards Ex. Z42 are also noticeable with regard to Ex. 68, viz. the otherwise remarkable coincidence that the items of expense referred to should amount exactly to a round sum like Rs. 75 and the entire absence of any details such as one finds for instance in Ex. 70.

"SUGGESTION WHOLLY INAPPLICABLE."

The prosecution appeared to have appreciated the difficulty of suggesting that so large a number of persons should have deliberately forged and fabricated their books simply to help a rival merchant and because complainant was unpopular and it was suggested that a large number of the entries produced were not really forged but genuine entries relating to bona-fide transactions and used as evidence of bribery. It seems to me for the reasons mentioned that this suggestion is wholy inapplicable to entries such as Z42 and Ex. 70. It seems to me there can be no alternative that if they were not entries relating to bribes they must be clever forgeris deliberately intended to deceive by hiding the effort to deceive and I am unable to find among the pulse merchants any signs of a cunning and skill of this description. It has been noticed that in the book of Ratansi Lalji when the desire was felt of rectifying an entry in which Punsi Dhana was shown as a servant the entry was not removed and a page substituted. As Mr. Payne suggests was done in the case of some of the exhibits produced in this case but Naran Jivan who figures more in connection with the writing of books for the dal merchants than any other witness leaves the old entry as it is and in a new entry bluntly admits that the old entry was mistaken.

So far as Mr. Kayani is concerned that witness has been shown to have interested himself in the cause of the pulse merchants end to have interviewed Mr. Wacha and others on their behalf but I am quite unable to believe and it was not suggested that he has deliberately tutored them and taught them how to fabricate books and I think it would take a much abler man than Mr. Kayani to show them how to fabricate such a variety of entries and in such a way as to stand the test of the searching examination to which the defence evidence has been subjected by Mr. Payne in this case. As regards the bribe alleged to have been paid by Devji Ganpat for Pattu Pallan the latter impressed me favourably in the witness box and seemed to give his evidence in a simple and straightforward manner. No doubt he is an accused in another case filed by the complainant and documentary evidence has been produced by Mr. Payne to show that his application was sanctioned before the date on which the bribe is alleged to have been paid. There is nothing however to show when the letter of which the outward number is dated March 4th was delivered. The evidence of Devji Ganpat and Pattu about the delivery of Rs. 100 to the former and the return of Rs. 10 to Pattu Pallan appeared to me to be an incident which they would not be likely to invent and I believe the evidence as to the payment of this bribe.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

The evidence of Devraj Khimji, Shamji Keshavji and Darsi Raghoji appeared to me to be strongly supported by the documentary evidence produced. It is significant that while complainant alleges in his statement that these persons obtained the new poses on October 1st 1913 the bribes are alleged to have been paid not at or about that date as one would expect if the witnesses had fabricated their entries but on or about the 16th July nearly 3 months earlier. Now if the Improvement Trust file Ex. 62 is examined it will be seen that the period indicated as that in which the bribes were paid marks with almost unearing accuracy the turning point in the relations between the Improvement Trust and those tenants prior to the 16th of July. Every order commencing with order dated 14th May breathes resolution and action. The tenants are to be given notices as soon as practicable, the matter is referred to Mr. Badrudin for action and report the notices have been stamped the notices have been served a report is called for, the tenants have not vacated, yet an ejectment suit must be filed in the High Court. It is necessary to apply to the Board for sanction a letter is to be drafted for sanction. Now the bribe is alleged to be paid and that is the next order. It is wait for a week written on 18th July by some person in blue pencil, then 6 days later viz., on 24th July "Seen." After this on the 30th July the draft letter referring to an oral request and stating that the plots will be subdivided and on August 12th complainant's endorsement settle—please use the papers in which the matter is disposed of." And what is the net gain to the Trust of the settlement as indicated by the file an increase in Rs. 7 in the rent namely Rs. 213 a month instead of Rs. 206 and a few formal clauses limiting the use to which the land is to be put and limiting the responsibility of the trust during the firing of suerry blasts. The defence evidence moreover shows that there was no dispute about a quarrying or any other subject.

In support of his story Dewraj Khimji produced his entry Z59 and the debit entry in the cash book Ex. 51 to show that the Rs. 60 could not be deposited nor the rent. Shamji Keshav produced the entry which reads Rs. 70 to expenses account Rs. 65 of Wada for rent in the hand of Shahib for rent trust account. He admitted that the word trust account in the entry was not in his handwriting.

It was at one time suggested by the prosecution that Ex. 65 was an entry recording genuine payment for rent. The previous payments in respect of rents were accordingly examined and it was ascertained that on March 3rd Rs. 130 were paid for months to the end of the 6th April on 27th April was paid up to May 6th on 8th June rent was paid up to 4th June and on the 28th June rent was paid upto July 3rd. It was clear from the credit and debit entries collectively put in Ex. 66 and Z46 that Ex. 63 could not have been one of the monthly payments and Mr. Payne said it was not necessary that the ledger and other books shou'd be produced as it was a false scent.

"OBVIOUS SLIP OF THE PEN."

There is no doubt a difference of 5 days between the dates of the two entries Ex. 59 and Ex. 63 but Shamji Keshav does not recollect at what interval after the payment he made the entry. There is also a discrepancy as to the place where the money was paid to Dewraj but here too again the evidence of the latter is that they are neighbours and that their wadas also adjoin each other. It is suggested by Mr. Payne that Dewraj alleged that he went by himself. As a matter of fact the witness was never specifically asked wheher he went alone or not his answers seem to imply the fact that he appeared to be a very stupid witness. There is an obvious slip of the pen in the evidence of Darsi Raghoji where Devji Keshovji is written for Shamji Keshovji. With reference to the entry Ex 67 it is suggested papers have been substituted and grease marks on the page containing that entry are referred to as not fitting with the grease marks on the nearest pages. An examination of the grease marks however does not appear to me to confirm this view.

With reference to the evidence of Ganpat Shivji that witness made no mention of having been accompanied by Naran he was unable to state whether he went alone or not. He did not appear to me to be very well when he first gave evidence. He lolled about in the witness box and appeared to be in a semi-dazed and exhausted condition. The symptons did not appear to me to be due to fear, as suggested by Mr. Payne but in view of the fact that Tejoo the alleged writer of the entry, who he says, was in Bombay but serving elsewhere has not been called and in view of the want of corroboration I am of opinion that the defence have not established the payment of this alleged bribe.

As regards the evidence of Govar Darsi Mr. Payne draws attention to the fact that no witness is called to corroborate him and no amount of cross-examination would shake evidence of this kind. Umersi his partner is alleged to have been in Bombay and to have written one of the entries but he was not called. Bhimsi who wrote the other entry also was not called. In the circumstances I am of opinion that the defence have failed to establish these alleged payments to complainant.

As regards the evidence of Hansraj this witness produced an entry, Ex. 81, in support of his allegation but the person who made the entry has left his service and was not called. There is in itself nothing improbable in a person being unaccompanied when the act of bribery is to be performed at the same time I do not think the evidence called by the defence is sufficient to establish that this bribe was paid.

EVIDENCE OF PAYMENT BELIEVED.

I believe the evidence of Purshottam Harishanker and Mohanlal Odhavji as regards the payments made by them to complainant. These witnesses are partners in firm of Ambashanker Jayanand and Hargovind Keshowram and according to the statement Ex. Z5 both firms secured 8 years' leases at 11¼ per kathi from 1st November 1913 and neither in my opinion would have any reasonable ground for giving false evidence bolstered up by fabricated entries against the complainant. Purshotam produced the entry in his own handwriting and explained the circumstances in which the payment was debited to the shed account. Mohanlal was exhaustively cross-examined with reference to entries which he produced and his firm's method of keeping accounts and it appeared to me that neither of these witness was shaken. Both referred to a conversation they had with each other about the payment of bribes by others. Mr. Payne suggests that the date of Hargowan Keshowram's alleged bribe i.e., in April shows that no such conversation could have occurred the date of Purshotam's alleged bribe being February. Purshotam however does not refer to Hurgowan Keshowram's bribe but merely said Mohanlal informed that he mentioned the bribe paid by his firm, he also states that he had had conversation with Purshotam about the payment of bribes 2 months previously.

The evidence relating to the alleged payment by Devraj Keshowji is in my opinion weaker. This witness is not corroborated in any respect. He is a brother-in-law of Kanji Monsi and the writer of the entry on which he relies is not called. His lease too was much shorter and he admits that Complainant informed him that his rent would be raised when it expired. I am of opinion that his evidence is insufficient to establish the defene story that a bribe was not paid.

In conclusion I am of opinion taking all the circumstances into consideratin that the defence have established that it was for the public good that the imputations complained of in the letter published and that the statements were true except in so far as it was alleged in the latter that complainant said that if accused came to an understanding with him *the rent would not be enhanced*. The evidence shows in my opinion that complainant throughout the period referred to in 913 endeavoured to get enhanced rents for the Improvement Trust while he at the same time secured payments from time to time in the way of bribes for himself. The defence have in my opinion succeeded in establishing facts which would have justified much stronger language than that contained in the letter Ex. A, and I am of opinion taking into consideration that the accused is entitled of the defence of which he is charged and I accordingly acquit him.

(Sd.) A. H. S. ASTON.

7th April 1915.

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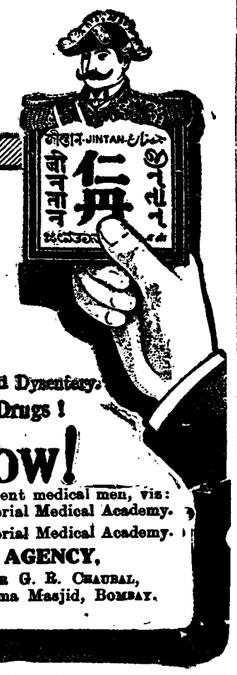

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STATION MURDER MYSTERY.

LITTLE GIRL FOUND STRANGLED.

A SOLDIER'S CONFESSION.

The body of a pretty little girl was discovered in the ladies' cloak room at the Aldersgate-street Railway Station at midnight on Sunday, April 4. The child, who has since been identified as Maggie Nally, aged seven, the daughter of a night lift attendant living at Amberley-road, Paddington, had been maltreated and murdered.

There were some marks round the neck which gave the impression that the child had been strangled, and a piece of cloth was found in her mouth. This had evidently been used as a gag. The child, when found, had been dead about two hours apparently, the body still being warm, so that the murder probably took place between ten and eleven o'clock on Sunday night.

The woman attendant at the cloak room was not present during Sunday, and the murderer supposedly was aware of this fact.

The cloth found in the child's mouth was a piece of pique apparently torn from a man's undervest. The piece was 11in. long by 9½in. at its widest end and tapered to a point where it had evidently fitted the shoulder. It was dark brown with a black stripe through it.

It appears that the child left home early on Sunday afternoon to visit her grandfather in Carlisle-street, Marylebone. It was her birthday on the previous day, and she wanted to tell her grandfather that she was seven years of age. She was last seen playing in Carlisle-street about 8.15. Later she went to visit her aunt.

Carlisle-street leads straight down to Edgware-road Station on the Metropolitan Railway, about half a dozen stations from Aldersgate-street. A striking feature of the mystery is how the child got into the cloak-room unnoticed. It would be necessary, if the murderer entered the station from Aldersgate-street, for him to have passed the barrier and the ticket-collector on duty. The collector on duty states that he has no recollection of seeing anyone with a child pass late on Sunday evening.

At the inquest opened by Dr. Waldo, the City Coroner, it was mentioned the piece of white pique with which the child was suffocated had been given her by her mother to use as a handkerchief. The little victim's hat is still missing.

No definite clue was mentioned in the course of the evidence, but some importance may attach to the analysis of a part of the contents of the stomach.

John Henry Nally, the father, giving evidence, said he was a lift attendant and lived at Paddington. He had three children now alive. Maggie, who was seven years old last Saturday, was a strong, active, healthy, and intelligent girl.

The father identified the child's clothing, part of which was stained with blood.

MOTHER'S EMOTION.

Mrs. Christine Nally, a young-looking woman, followed her husband in the box. She broke into sobs when describing her parting with Maggie when the latter went to see her grandfather and uncles in Carlisle Street and Richmond Street.

Maggie, the mother said, had her breakfast on Sunday morning at 8.30. Half an hour later she had some caramels and a chocolate Easter egg. For dinner she had stewed giblets and breast of mutton, with potatoes.

Mrs. Betsy Scott, wife of a private now at the front, said that on Sunday evening at 7-30 she saw Maggie, who was related to her. She asked Maggie to go with her little girl Alice to a neighbour's for her. They both went out, delivered the message, and returned.

Witness later asked Maggie to fetch some safety matches, and for these she and Alice went to a sweet-staff shop. They came back to play the piano, but witness was not feeling well, so she gave them a penny to stop and get some sweets. This was about 8 o'clock, and the two children then went for the sweets.

MAGGIE'S HALFPENNY.

That was the last she saw of Maggie, who was wearing her hat, and Alice, on returning, told her she had gone home. Alice, told her mother that she spent her halfpenny, but Maggie kept hers.

Little Alice, at the coroner's suggestion, was questioned by her mother. A pretty fairhaired child of four, she hid her face shyly against her mother, and all attempts to get her to speak were fruitless.

The discovery of the body was described by Richard C. Groves, station inspector at Aldersgate Street Station.

Dr. J. Kearney, the police surgeon who was called to see the body at Aldersgate Street, said that he formed the opinion that the child died about 10 p.m. and was murdered in the place where the body was found.

Dr. Spilsbury, the pathologist, who had made a post-mortem examination, said he found evidence that the child had eaten meat not more than an hour and a half before death. She had also eaten an apple earlier, and some other substance, which he had not yet been able to define. Death was due to suffocation.

The inquiry was adjourned.

A CONFESSION.

A soldier in a Kent Regiment has given himself up at Dover, confessing that he is the murderer of Maggie Nally.

He was arrested at Ashford as an absentee and brought to Dover. He broke out of barracks, went to a picture palace, and told an attendant that he did the murder on Sunday.

The City police attached little importance to the "confession."

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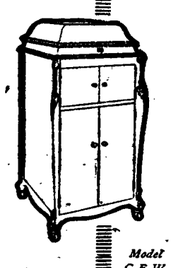

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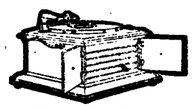

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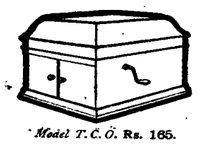

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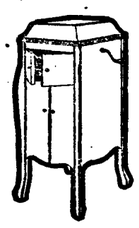

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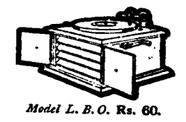

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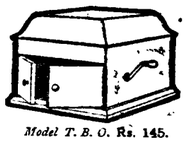

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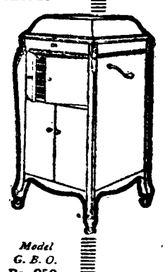

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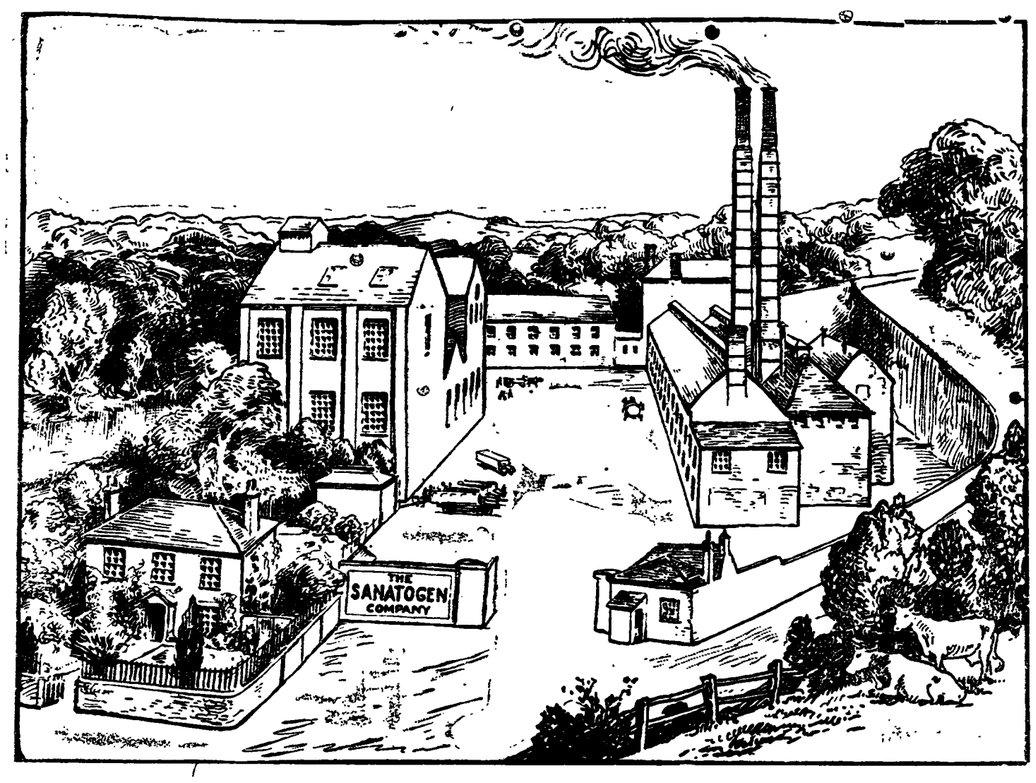

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